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RICHARD W. WIEKING
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DMR

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

CV12 0595

THERESA CAMERANESI and JUDITH LITEKY

Plaintiffs,

v.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, U.S. ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

Defendants.

Case No.

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF FOR VIOLATION OF THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT, 5 U.S.C. § 552 *et seq.*

INTRODUCTION

1. This is an action under the Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA"), 5 U.S.C. § 552 *et seq.*, seeking to enjoin the Department of Defense ("DOD") and its component the U.S. Army

Training and Doctrine Command ("TRADOC"), which responded to the FOIA request, from continuing to improperly withhold from Plaintiffs and from the public the names and assigned foreign military units of students, instructors and guest instructors at Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation ("WHINSEC") for fiscal years ("FY") 2005-2010. Through FY 2004, the names of students and instructors attending WHINSEC and its predecessor school have been routinely disclosed by DOD and/or its sub-units, including all attendees from FY 1946-2004. This information is vital to Plaintiffs' and the public's ability to track human rights violations and abuses committed by graduates and instructors in their home countries after being trained at taxpayer expense in the United States at WHINSEC. The ability to track human rights abuses through disclosure of such information allows the public to oversee whether the U.S. Secretary of State is properly carrying out his or her duties of withholding U.S. assistance, including training assistance, to foreign police or military units where there is credible evidence of human rights abuses by those units, as required by successive amendments from 1997 to the present to the Foreign Appropriations Act. Disclosure of the names, combined with other information which has been previously disclosed by DOD, also directly contributes to the public's understanding of the activities and operations of WHINSEC and the merits of its continued funding, among other purposes at the core of the FOIA.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This Court has both subject matter jurisdiction over this action and personal jurisdiction over the parties pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B). The Court also has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331. Venue lies in this district under 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B) and 28 U.S.C. § 1391 in that both Plaintiffs reside in this district.

PARTIES

3. Plaintiffs Theresa Cameranesi and Judith Liteky are U.S. citizens and residents of San Francisco, California. In or about 2003, Plaintiffs helped form the School of Americas Watch San Francisco Research Group, a local adjunct of School of the Americas Watch ("SOA Watch"). SOA Watch was formed in 1990 for the express purpose of raising the public's awareness of the

activities of the U.S. Army School of the Americas ("SOA"), the predecessor school to WHINSEC, and to advocate its closure.

4. The Defendants are the DOD and TRADOC, one of the sub-units of the DOD which responded to the FOIA Request and rejected the administrative appeal. Both Defendants are federal agencies within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. § 552(f) and Plaintiffs are informed and believe that TRADOC has possession and control over the records sought by Plaintiffs.

HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL OF AMERICAS AND THE USE OF THE NAMES

5. In 1946, the U.S. Army established the Latin American Training Center, which was expanded and renamed SOA in 1963, as a military education and training facility for officers and non-commissioned officers from Latin America. SOA was commanded by the Secretary of the Army. Though originally located in the Panama Canal Zone, in 1984 SOA was moved to Ft. Benning in Columbus, GA. In keeping with SOA's stated mission, officers and some instructors were brought from Latin America and provided military training and instruction at the expense of U.S. taxpayers.

6. Through FY 2004, DOD routinely publicly disclosed the names, country of origin, rank, and sometimes branch of service and courses taken or taught of those attending SOA. Indeed, such information was disclosed and is publicly available for FY 1946 to 2004. A true and correct copy of an exemplar disclosure by the DOD is attached as Exhibit 1.

7. In 1989, six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper, and her 16-year-old daughter were killed in El Salvador. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that nineteen of the twenty-six individuals eventually implicated in the murders were soldiers who had been trained at SOA. During the September before the first anniversary of the murders, Fr. Roy Bourgeois and nine others staged a hunger vigil at Ft. Benning. Following this vigil and in response to it, SOA Watch was formed, the goal of which was to close SOA.

8. Using the publicly available information disclosed by DOD, or its sub-units, SOA Watch created a database containing the names and countries of origin of graduates and instructors of SOA, which grew to more than 60,000. This database can be viewed at http://soaw.org/about-the-soawhinsec/soawhinsec-grads.

9. As incidents of human rights abuses, narcotics trafficking, and other illegal behavior were reported throughout Latin America, SOA Watch compared the known perpetrators against the database of graduates and instructors of SOA. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that this linkage of attendees to illegal and/or abusive behavior became extremely important in the public educational campaign seeking to inform Congress of the possible negative effects of SOA. A true and correct partial list of these incidents through 1995 prepared by SOA Watch is attached as Exhibit 2. A more exhaustive and up to date catalogue of linkages of those attending to illegal activities is on line at http://soaw.org/about-the-soawhinsec/soawhinsec-grads in which those attending are grouped by country of origin.

10. For two decades, it has been the non-governmental organizational (NGO) community and human rights organizations in particular that have provided Congress with human rights information about SOA and WHINSEC graduates. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that Congressional committees have neither the staff nor the capacity to undertake such work. Whether individuals attending a U.S. military training facility have in the past committed a human rights crime or other criminal act (e.g. drug trafficking) or upon returning to their home country engaged in human rights violations or criminal activity is important, relevant information for the Congress to have.

11. For example, Plaintiffs are informed and believe that organizations, such as Amnesty International have used the names to prepare reports by which Congress can evaluate SOA and WHINSEC. *See, e.g., Unmatched Power, Unmet Principles: The Human Rights Dimension of US Training of Foreign Military and Police Forces*, Amnesty International (2001).

12. A 2007 study by SOA Watch of the posted judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights shows that 69% of cases in which the names of the human rights violators were disclosed involved actors who had been students or instructors at SOA. A true and correct copy of this study is attached hereto as Exhibit 3.

13. SOA Watch itself publishes a newspaper called "¡Presente!" with a circulation of 60,000, which regularly reports on human rights abuses by SOA graduates and instructors through its findings from prior government disclosures. Additionally, SOA Watch maintains a website

(www.soaw.org) which independently serves to inform the public about SOA and its successor WHINSEC and important legislative matters concerning SOA/WHINSEC. SOA Watch also has an email list of 52,000, who receive electronic versions of "¡Presente!" as well as other items of interest. Through its list serve, SOA Watch often describes links between participants at SOA/WHINSEC and human rights abuses.

14. The names and database also have been vital to academicians seeking to evaluate the effect of SOA and WHINSEC in such publications as Lesley Gill, *The School of the Americas: Military Training and Political Violence in the Americas,* Duke University Press (2004).

15. In addition to the growing linkage between graduates and instructors at SOA and human rights abuses, a 1996 Pentagon report noted that certain training manuals employed by SOA between 1982 and 1991, commonly referred to as the "Torture Manuals," advocated use of such tactics as beatings, false imprisonment, executions and extortion as methods of recruiting and controlling intelligence sources.

16. In 1997, largely in response to the growing public outcry about the human rights abuses of SOA graduates, Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-VT) first introduced an amendment to the 1997 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act that required with limited exception that U.S. assistance be denied to police or military "units" if the Secretary of State has credible evidence of human rights abuses by that unit. These restrictions have been maintained to date and through similar amendments to the Defense Appropriations Act have been extended to training assistance to foreign military. *See* Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1998, Pub. L. No. 105-118, § 570, 111 Stat. 2386, 2429 (1997); Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011, Pub. L. No. 112-10, § 8058, 125 Stat. 38, 71 (2011). These amendments are known as the Leahy Amendments.

17. In 1999 the House of Representatives voted to limit SOA's funding, but a conference committee composed of members of the House and the Senate defeated the proposal by one vote.

18. In 2000 the House of Representatives defeated a bi-partisan amendment to close SOA and conduct a congressional investigation by a narrow ten vote margin.

19. In 2000, as part of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Bill, DOD successfully had SOA replaced by a new training facility at Ft. Benning – the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (WHINSEC). 10 U.S.C. § 2166. Unlike SOA, which was operated by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to operate WHINSEC. *Id.* Nevertheless, Plaintiffs are informed and believe that the Secretary of Defense, through the DOD, has designated the Secretary of the Army as its executive agent over WHINSEC.

20. As noted above, under the Leahy Amendments the government has a legal duty to evaluate human rights abuses and necessarily to evaluate whether aid in the form of training is being provided to those who are in violation of the Leahy Amendments.

21. Being able to track the graduates of U.S. training also facilitates other aspects of foreign policy of the United States toward Latin America and contributes to public debate on such changes. A recent example is an examination of the U.S. foreign policy with regard to Honduras. On June 28, 2009, the first military coup in Latin America in the 21st century occurred in Honduras. The pre-dawn coup in which the military took President José Manuel Zelaya Rosales out of the country in his pajamas was orchestrated by General Romeo Orlando Vásquez Velásquez, a two-time graduate of SOA. This led the Organization of American States (OAS) to suspend Honduras from its membership. At first the United States condemned the military coup in Honduras in the summer of 2009. Subsequently, the United States condoned the coup and sought to readmit Honduras to the OAS.

22. The *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, the *Los Angeles Times*, the *Chicago Tribune*, *The Guardian*, *Time, Newsweek* and hundreds of media outlets in the United States and throughout the world have printed editorials and reported about the graduates of SOA. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that this reporting on important, newsworthy matters necessarily depended, in part, on the prior disclosures of the names of SOA graduates by the U.S. government.

THE CESSATION OF DISCLOSURE OF NAMES

23. After WHINSEC was established, DOD continued to disclose the names of students and instructors from Latin America, as it had with SOA.

24. In 2003 Plaintiff Cameranesi and four others who were lobbying Congress to defund WHINSEC were told by a Member of Congress that other members of Congress wanted to give the renamed school WHINSEC a chance to prove that it really was different than its predecessor SOA. Many Congresspersons and their aides expressed the view that until a student of WHINSEC could be tied to a human rights violation, they were inclined to support funding of the renamed school.

25. In response, Plaintiffs Cameranesi and Liteky were two of the ten that formed the SOA Watch San Francisco Research Group. They took the list of names of students and instructors attending WHINSEC as of 2003 and tried to match those names with names from the annual Department of State Human Rights reports and other sources of human rights reports. The group documented cases of human rights violations by participants subsequent to attending WHINSEC or persons who were allowed to be participants at WHINSEC after being found guilty of a human rights violation, contrary to the Leahy Amendments which requires careful vetting of participants and exclusion of participants for whom there is credible evidence that members of their units committed gross violations, even if they have not been convicted in court. The group found five cases from three countries: Colombia, El Salvador, and Bolivia. Those five were brought to the attention of the office of Rep. Jim McGovern (D-Mass.).

26. Soon after this submittal to Rep. McGovern, DOD declined to release the names of WHINSEC participants. For the first time it tendered lists of participants at WHINSEC with the names deleted. A true and correct copy of an exemplar disclosure with names redacted is attached as Exhibit 4.

PLAINTIFFS' FOIA REQUESTS AND DEFENDANT'S FAILURE TO DISCLOSE

27. On March 1, 2011, Plaintiffs propounded a FOIA request on the Department of the Army, TRADOC, as well as duplicate requests on four other components of DOD. The request sought:

> All documents that contain the names, ranks, branches, countries of origin, lists of courses taken or taught, and/or the dates and years in attendance of students, instructors, and guest instructors at Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (WHINSEC) for

fiscal years 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010. These documents should include, but not necessarily be limited to, the documents known as "Student List," "Instructor List," and "Guest Instructor List." A true and correct copy of this request is attached as Exhibit 5.

28. On March 22, 2011, in a subsequent communication with TRADOC, Plaintiffs clarified that they sought records sufficient to show the information sought, as opposed to all documents containing the requested information. Plaintiffs also clarified that they sought the military units of those attending WHINSEC. On March 28, 2011, TRADOC acknowledged the amended scope of the FOIA request. A true and correct copy of this communication clarifying the request and TRADOC's acknowledgement is attached as Exhibit 6.

29. By letter dated April 5, 2011, TRADOC responded to the request with what it characterized as "a partial denial." This was accompanied by disks which did contain some information concerning students and instructors but no names or unit information. A true and correct copy of the denial letter is attached as Exhibit 7.

30. Identification of the names, rank, military unit, years and country of origin was the gravamen of the request. Without the names the data was so inadequate as to defeat its utility for the work of the SOA Watch San Francisco Research Group, or the public's ability to oversee WHINSEC and/or the Secretary of State's compliance with the Leahy Amendments.

31. TRADOC asserted FOIA Exemption 6 as the sole basis for the denial. That exemption applies to information contained in "personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6).

THE ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL

32. On May 11, 2011, Plaintiffs timely filed an administrative appeal from TRADOC's FOIA denial. A true and correct copy of the appeal letter is attached as Exhibit 8. The appeal explained why the invocation of Exemption 6 was not appropriate and how the public's interest in disclosure would be advanced by continued public disclosure of the requested information. Specifically, the appeal explained how disclosure would shed light on the Defense and State Departments' performance and activities by making possible a review of agencies' compliance

shall ordinarily withhold lists of names (including active duty military, civilian employees, contractors, members of the National Guard and Reserves, and military dependents)." Exhibit 9.

39. Somewhat ironically, the Department argued that in its view the privacy of those attending is significant "given WHINSEC's unique training mission and the historical stigma that some groups have attached to its predecessor organization, the U.S. Army School of the Americas." Of course, any "historical stigma" that attached was precisely because the names of attendees in the database had been publicly linked to human rights abuses, military coups, drug trafficking and other activities outside the stated mission of SOA and not activities entitled to privacy. Indeed, in every case where the names of attendees of SOA was matched to those committing human rights abuses or other violations of law, the attendees name or identity was already part of the public record either through governmental disclosures, such as an indictment, or through media accounts identifying them as a human rights violator, participant in a coup, drug trafficker or participant in other illegal activity.

40. Any stated privacy interest is also contrary to the very statute creating WHINSEC, which specifically calls for transparency, WHINSEC's conduct of its operations and DOD's public statements about WHINSEC. For example, consistent with its statutory mandate, the home page on the WHINSEC website, www.benning.army.mil/tenant/whinsec/mission.html, states that WHINSEC shall foster "transparency." It has a newsletter, which often contains the names of some students and a webpage containing the names and photos of some participants. WHINSEC also maintains a Facebook presence that discloses the identity of some students. DOD itself has often stressed to the public that the WHINSEC is a good place to learn skills and that it is an honor to attend.

41. Similarly belying any privacy interest, Plaintiffs are informed and believe that WHINSEC has arranged meetings with human rights NGOs that have been attended by a number of students – many of them high-ranking officers considered likely to rise to the top levels of their institutions – who have introduced themselves by name, rank, service and country.

the Act. "Unit" is an important word of art because of its use in the Leahy Amendments and the Secretary of State's legal duties to cut off aid to "units."

CLAIM FOR VIOLATION OF FOIA FOR FAILURE TO DISCLOSE NAMES AND MILITARY UNITS OF WHINSEC STUDENTS AND INSTRUCTORS

47. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 43, inclusive.

48. Plaintiffs have a legal right under FOIA to obtain the specific agency records requested and there exists no legal basis for the DOD's and TRADOC's failure to make available to Plaintiffs and the public the requested information, which had been previously disclosed by DOD and/or its sub-units through FY 2004.

49. DOD's and TRADOC's failure to make promptly available the requested records containing the information requested violates FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(3)(A), and applicable regulations promulgated thereunder.

50. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that TRADOC currently has possession, custody or control of the requested records.

51. Plaintiffs have exhausted their administrative remedies.

RELIEF REQUESTED

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray that this Court:

a. Declare that Defendant DOD and Defendant TRADOC violated FOIA by failing to disclose the requested records;

b. Enter an injunction preventing the DOD and TRADOC from withholding the information contained in the requests in its future processing of FOIA requests;

c. Order that the DOD and TRADOC disclose information in its entirety and make copies for the Plaintiffs;

d. Provide for expedited processing to adjudicate Plaintiffs' rights under FOIA;

e. Award Plaintiffs their costs and reasonable attorneys fees in this action; and

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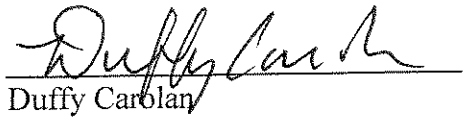
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f. Grant such other relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

DATED: February 6, 2012

DAVIS WRIGHT TREMAINE LLP

By : 
Duffy Carolan

Attorney for Plaintiffs
THERESA CAMERANESI and JUDITH LITEKY

Exhibit 1

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY COMBINED ARMS CENTER AND FORT LEAVENWORTH
645 BIDDLE BOULEVARD
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS 66027-2309

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF:

November 24, 2004

Freedom of Information and
Privacy Acts Office

Ms. Jacqueline Baker
SOA Watch
P.O. Box 4566
Washington, D.C. 20017

Dear Ms. Baker:

This is in further response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for a list of the students who attended the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (WHINSEC) in 2004. Information in response to your request is enclosed.

Accessible costs associated with processing your request have been waived in this instance.

Should you have any questions concerning this response, please contact Dee Richardson, Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts Officer, U.S. Army Combined Arms Center, ATTN: ATZL-GCI-DR, 645 Biddle Boulevard, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas 66027-2309, telephone 913-684-7148/FAX 7103, or email foia@leavenworth.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Wright
Director, Directorate of
Information Management

Enclosure

As of 25 OCT 04

FY04 WHINSEC COURSES (HHC)

No.	COURSES	TITLE	DATES
01	OPME-4	CGSOC	23 JUN 03 – 04 JUN 04
02	NPME-7E	NCO CAREER ENGLISH	20 OCT – 03 DEC
03	CMS-5-1	HUMAN RIGHTS	17 NOV – 18 DEC
04	CMS-5-2	HUMAN RIGHTS	01 DEC – 18 DEC
05	NPME-8	SR NCO PROF DEV	12 JAN – 25 FEB
06	TAC-6	COUNTERDRUG OPERATIONS	26 JAN – 14 APR
07	TAC-7	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE	02 FEB – 16 MAR
08	OPME-3	CAPTAINS CAREER	02 FEB – 09 JUN
09	TAC-4	INFORMATION OPS CRS	17 FEB – 14 APR
10	TAC-2	INTELLIGENCE OFF CRS	23 FEB – 26 APR
11	CMS-5-1	HUMAN RIGHTS INSTR	25 FEB – 17 MAR
12	DEV-2-1	INSTRUCTOR TRNG	15 MAR – 31 MAR
13	CMS-6	PEACE OPS	22 MAR – 05 MAY
14	LDR-1	CADET LDR DEV INF	12 APR – 21 MAY
15	NPME-8-2	SR NCO PROF DEV	14 APR – 26 MAY
16	CMS-5-4	HUMAN RIGHTS	15 APR – 12 MAY
17	DEV-2-2	INSTRUCTOR TRNG	15 APR – 05 MAY
18	TAC-8	ENGINEER OPS	20 APR – 30 JUN
19	CMS-5-5	HUMAN RIGHTS INSTR	27 APR – 17 MAY
20	DEV-2-3	INSTRUCTON TRNG	30 APR – 17 MAY
21	CMS-1	CIVIL MILITARY OPS	03 MAY – 16 JUN
22	CMS-5-6	HUMAN RIGHTS INSTR	06 MAY – 26 MAY
23	CMS-3	RES & LOG MANAGEMENT	07 JUN – 16 JUL
24	DEV-2-4	INSTR TNG	07 JUN – 24 JUN
25	NPME-8-3	NCO PROF DEV	14 JUN – 28 JUL
26	OPME-4	CGSOC	16 JUN 04 – 13 JUN 05
27	CMS-5-7	HUMAN RIGHTS INSTR	17 JUN – 06 JUL
28	CMS-2	DEMOCRATIC SUST	12 JUL – 18 AUG
29	DEV-2-5	INSTR TNG	22 JUL – 11 AUG
30	TAC-6-2	COUNTERGRUG OPERATIONS	02 AUG – 07OCT
31	NPME-8-4	NCO PROF DEV	16 AUG – 29 SEP
32	CMS-5-8	HUMAN RIGHTS INSTR	19 AUG – 10 SEP
33	TAC-7-2	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE	23 AUG – 05 OCT
34	CMS-1-2	CIVIL MILITARY OPS	30 AUG – 13 OCT
35	TAC-10	COUNTERDRUG INFO ANALYST	07 SEP – 16 NOV
36	CMS-7	INTERNATIONAL OPER LAW	13 SEP – 29 SEP
37	OPME-5	JOINT OPERATIONS	27 SEP – 05 NOV
38	NPME-8E	NCO PROF DEV	28 SEP – 10 NOV

STUDENTS FY04 11/9/2004

Last Name	2nd Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Rank	Country	Course
CHIAPPINI		NORA	ANDREA	CIV	ARGENTINA	CMS-1
ABASTO	CESPEDES	GLADYS		MAJ	BOLIVIA	CMS-1
BOLIVAR	GONZALES	HANS	ERNESTO	CPT	BOLIVIA	CMS-1
ANGULO	ALMARAZ	JUAN	JAVIER	CPT	BOLIVIA	CMS-1
BALDIVIESO	ANDRADE	CESAR	VLADIMIR	CPT	BOLIVIA	CMS-1
CANDIA	PINTO	WALKER		CPT	BOLIVIA	CMS-1
GOMEZ	MOLINA	PEDRO	GUSTAVO	CPT	BOLIVIA	CMS-1
SALAZAR	BARRIENTOS	ARMANDO	RAMIRO	1LT	BOLIVIA	CMS-1
ALTAMAR	MONTES	LUIS	EDUARDO	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-1
BOLIVAR	OROZCO	JOSE	ISMAEL	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-1
CARRILLO	BERNAL	JAIME	ALEXANDER	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-1
CARVAJAL	TORRES	JOHN	JAIRO	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-1
CHAPARRO	GUERRERO	GUSTAVO	ADOLFO	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-1
CHICA	CORTES	JUAN	CARLOS	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-1
CONDE	TORRES	CARLOS	ALBERTO	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-1
HENAO	OROZCO	ANFRES	FELIPE	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-1
HERNANDEZ	PATINO	GERARDO		1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-1
LEGUIZAMON	BOHORQUEZ	MANUEL	YESID	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-1
MARIN	GUERRERO	JULIAN	MAURICIO	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-1
MUNOZ	AUSECHA	ALEX	ANDRES	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-1
RESTREPO	SALAZAR	CARLOS	ALBERTO	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-1
SERRANO	JAIMES	RONAL	ALBERTO	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-1
SIERRA	SALGADO	ANTONIO	JOSE	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-1
SIERRA	SALGADO	CARLOS	HARVEY	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-1
TORRES	MONTES	ARIEL	ALEJANDRO	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-1
TORRES	RINCON	HERNANDO		1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-1
TUNJANO	VILLARRAGA	MIGUEL	ANTONIO	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-1
VARGAS	SILVA	OSCAR	RUBIEL	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-1
YEPEZ	CHAMORRO	ALEXANDER	ALBERTO	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-1
ZULUAGA	GOMEZ	JORGE	ARTURO	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-1
HOWARD	MIRANDA	LESLIE		1LT	PANAMA	CMS-1
CIENFUEGOS	VELASQUEZ	FRANCISCO	JOSE	MAJ	EL SALVADOR	CMS-1-2
OSEGUEDA	ORTEGA	JOSE	RICARDO	LTC	EL SALVADOR	CMS-1-2
MARQUEZ		ADELIO	CLAUDIO	CIV	ARGENTINA	CMS-1-2
ROZADO		JORGE	EDUARDO	MAJ	ARGENTINA	CMS-1-2
ARTEAGA	SALAZAR	EBER	ARTURO	CPT	GUATEMALA	CMS-1-2
CRUZ	ALBUREZ	MARIA	RENEE	CIV	GUATEMALA	CMS-1-2
GARCIA	ALVARADO	WILLIAM	DAVID	MAJ	GUATEMALA	CMS-1-2
JIMENEZ	RAMIREZ	INES	DAVID	LTC	GUATEMALA	CMS-1-2
REYES	RECINOS	SERGIO	ANTONIO	LTC	GUATEMALA	CMS-1-2
SANDOVAL	MARROQUIN	JUAN	JAVIER	MAJ	GUATEMALA	CMS-1-2
PENA	WILDE	JUAN	CARLOS	MAJ	BOLIVIA	CMS-1-2
BAEZA	ACHA	GUSTAVO	CRITOBAL	MAJ	BOLIVIA	CMS-1-2
GARCIA	GIAIER	MARIO	ENRIQUE	LTC	CHILE	CMS-1-2
JIMENEZ	BOURNIGAL	MELVIN	RENE	1LT	DOM REP	CMS-1-2

STUDENTS

11/9/2004

Last Name	2nd Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Rank	Country	Course
BAZAN	ATENCIO	ENRIQUE		CPT	PANAMA	CMS-1-2
ARITA	LOPEZ	SERVIO	TULIO	MAJ	HONDURAS	CMS-1-2
BARILLAS	HERNANDEZ	MANUEL	ANTONIO	CPT	GUATEMALA	CMS-2
CASTILLO	PAREDES	MARIO	ANTONIO	CPT	GUATEMALA	CMS-2
FIGUEROA	SALGUERO	JORGE	ALBERTO	CIV	GUATEMALA	CMS-2
GODINEZ	AGUIRRE	PAVEL	ESTUARD	CPT	GUATEMALA	CMS-2
MARTINEZ		CESAR	RENE	LTC	GUATEMALA	CMS-2
SANTIZO	FIGUEROA	JORGE	HUMBERTO	CIV	GUATEMALA	CMS-2
MOTAVITA	GARCIA	RAFAEL	EDIMER	LTC	COLOMBIA	CMS-2
PEREZ	PEREZ	FREDY	FERNEY	CPT	COLOMBIA	CMS-2
URBANO	GALLEGO	EDWIN	MAK	CPT	COLOMBIA	CMS-2
AVALOS	PENARANDA	LEON		LTC	BOLIVIA	CMS-2
BORDA	ZAMBRANA	FERNANDO		MAJ	BOLIVIA	CMS-2
FERNANDEZ	DE ARINEZ	MARIA		MAJ	BOLIVIA	CMS-2
CARDENAS	RODRIGUEZ	JORGE	ALBERTO	LTC	COLOMBIA	CMS-2
MELIAN	MASSERA	JUAN	CARLOS	CIV	ARGENTINA	CMS-3
PEREZ		LIDIA	ESTELA	CIV	ARGENTINA	CMS-3
CASTILLO	SANCHEZ	GLORIA	ELCY	CIV	COLOMBIA	CMS-3
CASTRO	PINILLA	OSCAR		CIV	COLOMBIA	CMS-3
GUAIDIA	AMEZQUITA	NELSON		MAJ	COLOMBIA	CMS-3
LONDONO	GIRALDO	ALBERTO		MAJ	COLOMBIA	CMS-3
MARROQUIN	SOTO	ORLANDO		CIV	COLOMBIA	CMS-3
MENDEZ	ENRIQUEZ	JAIME	DE JESUS	MAJ	COLOMBIA	CMS-3
PALACIOS	AMADO	HARRY		CIV	COLOMBIA	CMS-3
PARRADO	AMAYA	LUZ	NELCY	LTC	COLOMBIA	CMS-3
PRIETO	VARGAS	DIANA		CIV	COLOMBIA	CMS-3
SEGURA	BARON	PEDRO	ANTONIO	LTC	COLOMBIA	CMS-3
SUAREZ	CAICEDO	LEONARDO		MAJ	COLOMBIA	CMS-3
VARGAS	SALAME	CARLOS	ARTURO	LTC	COLOMBIA	CMS-3
DIMAS	MOLINA	RAFAEL	ANTONIO	LTC	EL SALVADOR	CMS-3
BAQUEDANO	CANALES	IRMA	ASUCENA	MAJ	HONDURAS	CMS-3
COREA		PABLO		LTC	NICARAGUA	CMS-3
FLORES	CORRALES	LLIN		LTC	BOLIVIA	CMS-3
MEJIA	HEREDIA	MOISES		LTC	BOLIVIA	CMS-3
VILLARROEL	GARCIA	JUAN	CARLOS	LTC	BOLIVIA	CMS-3
JUSTINIANO	QUINTEROS	LIDIO		MAJ	BOLIVIA	CMS-3
CHAVARRIA		JOSE	AGUSTIN	1SG	NICARAGUA	CMS-5-1
LOPEZ		JOSE	LUIS	1SG	NICARAGUA	CMS-5-1
ROA	URBINA	ERNESTO	EMILIO	1SG	NICARAGUA	CMS-5-1
SUAREZ	LA TORRE	GUSTAVO		LTC	BOLIVIA	CMS-5-2
GUEVARA	RUIZ	MARCELA	SUSANA	CIV	NICARAGUA	CMS-5-2
OFFENBURGER	PASTORA	HUBERT		CIV	NICARAGUA	CMS-5-2
ESPINAL	ALEMAN	JOSE		MSG	DOM REP	CMS-5-3
VARGAS	AGUIRRE	ROMEL	ARMANDO	CPT	ECUADOR	CMS-5-3
VILLON	CAMPOS	JORGE	VICENTE	MSG	ECUADOR	CMS-5-3

Last Name	2nd Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Rank	Country	Course
POMA	SIMON	LEON		SPC	BOLIVIA	CMS-5-4
ENCINAS	FLORES	MANUEL	DEMETRIO	PFC	BOLIVIA	CMS-5-4
VILLAFUERTE	LUPE	JOSE	MIGUEL	2LT	BOLIVIA	CMS-5-4
ARANCIBIA	MORALES	JOSE	LUIS	CPT	BOLIVIA	CMS-5-5
GORENA	ANACHURI	HECTOR		LTC	BOLIVIA	CMS-5-5
MAGNE	CARRASCO	ZAIDE	DUBAL'E	MAJ	BOLIVIA	CMS-5-5
MEDRANO	ESCOBAR	OSCAR		2LT	BOLIVIA	CMS-5-5
ROJAS	PATTON	HERNY	RENE	LTC	BOLIVIA	CMS-5-5
SOTOPENA	TORREZ	JUAN	A.	1LT	BOLIVIA	CMS-5-5
VILLARROEL	RODRIGUEZ	JOSE	W.	2LT	BOLIVIA	CMS-5-5
FUNES	MORALES	JAIME	DAVID	LTC	GUATEMALA	CMS-5-5
RAMIREZ	ARREAGA	JOSE	MANUEL	MAJ	GUATEMALA	CMS-5-5
CARDOZA	URIBE	FELIX		LTC	BOLIVIA	CMS-5-6
CHAMBI	CAHUAPAZA	RODOLFO		SSG	BOLIVIA	CMS-5-6
FLORES	GUTIERREZ	ANTONIO		SGM	BOLIVIA	CMS-5-6
GONZALES	SIVILA	EDWIN		LTC	BOLIVIA	CMS-5-6
MAITA	MACHICADO	HUGO		MSG	BOLIVIA	CMS-5-6
NOGALES	OCANA	ELIZABETH		MAJ	BOLIVIA	CMS-5-6
TERRAZAS	CHAVARRIA	RENE		LTC	BOLIVIA	CMS-5-6
BEDOYA	GARCIA	DEIVI	ALBENIS	PV2	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-6
CORTES	NUNGO	MARTHA	ISABEL	PV2	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-6
CORRALES	CAMPUZANO	DARWIN	ANDRES	PV2	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-6
FUERTAS	BURGOS	BRYAN	JAVIER	PV2	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-6
JURADO	RAMIREZ	ELKIN	MAURICIO	PV2	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-6
MONTES	MAURICIO	ANTONIO		PV2	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-6
QUINTERO	LASSO	YEISON		PV2	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-6
RESTREPO	CORDOBA	MARIO	ANDRES	PV2	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-6
REY	PABON	LUIS	ALFONSO	PV2	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-6
TEJADA	SILVA	LUIS	EDUARDO	PV2	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-6
ALDANA	FIGUEROA	JOSE	FERNANDO	SFC	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-6
AVENDANO	OSPINA	JAIME	DE JESUS	CPT	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-6
CASTILLO	ROJAS	RONALD	ALFONSO	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-6
GONGORA	MARIN	HEBERT		CPT	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-6
MURILLO	HERRERA	MARIA	DE LOS ANGEL	CPL	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-6
MUNOZ	PARDO	FABIO	ANTONIO	CIV	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-6
RAMIREZ	RAMOS	ALEX	EDUARDO	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-6
URIBE	RODRIGUEZ	SONIA	CLEMENCIA	CIV	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-6
BARRAGAN	MATIZ	JOSE	IDOLFER	CPT	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-6
ESPINAL	AGUILAR	HECTOR	ORLANDO	MAJ	HONDURAS	CMS-5-6
CHIAPPINI		NORA	ANDREA	CIV	ARGENTINA	CMS-5-7
BELTRAN	PARRA	ALBEIRO		PV2	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-8
CABRERA	BELTRAN	JAIRO	ESTEBAN	CPT	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-8
CARDENAS	BRICEENO	SANDRA	PATRICIA	SSG	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-8
DAIZ	URRUTIA	ANDRES		SGT	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-8
GOMEZ	DIAZ	MAZARU		PV2	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-8

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Last Name	2nd Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Rank	Country	Course
LEON	MANRIQUE	LUZ	STELLA	SSG	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-8
USECHE	SOACHE	FIDEL		SGT	COLOMBIA	CMS-5-8
JORDAN		MARIA	CECILIA	CIV	ARGENTINA	CMS-6
MORALES	GALEANO	WILMAR		1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-6
DURAN	CALVETTY	MARCO	PEDRO	CPT	BOLIVIA	CMS-6
LAZO	MERIDA	RODOLFO		CPT	BOLIVIA	CMS-6
MENDIETA	ARAMAYO	VICTOR	SANTIAGO	MAJ	BOLIVIA	CMS-6
PAREDES	FRANCO	EDWIN	FLORENCIO	1LT	BOLIVIA	CMS-6
ESPINAL	AGUILAR	HECTOR	ORLANDO	MAJ	HONDURAS	CMS-6
SANABRIA	ALCANTARA	MIGUEL	ANGEL	CPT	MEXICO	CMS-6
GOMEZ	MENDEZ	MARIA	ELENA	CPT	COLOMBIA	CMS-7
LUNA	VILLANUEVA	JOHN	EDUARD	CPT	COLOMBIA	CMS-7
TALERO	CORTES	CAMILO	ANDRES	1LT	COLOMBIA	CMS-7
CANIZALEZ	ROMERO	JOSE	ANTONIO	LTC	EL SALVADOR	CMS-7
RIVERA	AGUILAR	ENNIO	ELVIDIO	MAJ	EL SALVADOR	CMS-7
BARAHONA	FUENTES	MARCO	VALENTIN	CPT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
MOLINA	PORTILLO	DINORA	ELIZABETH	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
AGUILAR		ALEXANDER	ANTONIO	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
AGUILAR	MEJIA	KENIA	ESTER	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
ALVARADO	PERAZA	OSCAR	ADELMO	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
ARCHAGA	CARIAS	EDUIN	IVAN	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
ARGUETA	LOPZ	JUAN	FRANCISCO	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
ARTEAGA	ZELAYA	NOE	ONAN	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
AYESTAS	PAZ	EDDY	ALBERTO	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
BANEGAS	DOMINGUEZ	FANNY	YOLIVETH	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
BUSTILLO	GODOY	LEONEL	VERNABE	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
CABRERA	GARCIA	EDWING	SAMUEL	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
CAMPOS	FLORES	JORGE	ALBERTO	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
CANALES	LAINEZ	DANIEL	ISAC	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
CASTILLO	MATEO	KAREN	LETICIA	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
DEL CID	TOVAR	JOSE	CONCEPCION	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
DOMINGUEZ	GARCIA	DELMIS	YOHANA	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
FUNEZ	PADILLA	JOSE	TONY	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
GARCIA	FERNANDEZ	LELIS	ARMANDO	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
GONZALEZ	GONZALEZ	GERMAN	DIONICIO	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
GUZMAN	PLEITEZ	WILMAN	DOLORES	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
HERNANDEZ	FIGUEROA	JUAN	BLAS	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
HERNANDEZ	ORELLANA	WILFREDO	MANRRIQUE	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
LAZO	GUTIERREZ	CARLOS	LUIS	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
LOPEZ	FRANKLIN	JOSUE	SANTA	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
LOPEZ	MEJIA	JORGE	ALEXADER	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
MARTINEZ	CERNA	DAVID	EDUARDO	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
NAVARRO	LOBO	HENRY	ALBERTO	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
OCHOA	DIAZ	SIRIA	YOLANI	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
OSORIO	NUNEZ	CARLOS	RODOLFO	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7

Last Name	2nd Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Rank	Country	Course
OVIEDO	GARCIA	ROGER	JOEL	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
PACHECO	COREA	YESI	MERARY	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
PEREZ	DIAZ	JAVIER	ARTURO	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
PINEDA	CALIX	HECTOR	MARIANO	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
PINEDA	GODOY	ANGEL	ALBERTO	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
PINEDA	MEZA	JONNY	OSMAN	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
PONCE	HERNANDEZ	LUIS	ALFREDO	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
PONCE	UMANZOR	JOSE	ROBERTO	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
PORTILLO	CARCAMO	RAMON	HELY	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
RAMIREZ	BORJAS	ERNESTO	LENIN	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
RIVERA	HENRIQUEZ	GERZON	ALFREDO	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
RODRIGUEZ	PEREZ	MAYCOL	DOUGLAS	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
RUIZ	AVILA	YIMIN	OMAR	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
SILVA	REYES	HUGO	FERNANDO	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
SUAZO	VALLE	LUIS	ENRIQUE	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
TORRES	NUNEZ	WILLMAM	ALEXANDER	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
VARGAS	ANDINO	GERMAN	ADOLFO	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
VARGAS	MONTOYA	DIMAS	LENARDUCI	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
ZAVALA	NUNEZ	VICTOR	JOEL	2LT	HONDURAS	CMS-7
ALIAGA	CASTANEDA	JAIME	HOMERO	COL	PERU	CMS-7
ESPINAL	ALEMAN	JOSE		MSG	DOM REP	DEV-2
VARGAS	AGUIRRE	ROMEL	ARMANDO	CPT	ECUADOR	DEV-2
VILLON	CAMPOS	JORGE	VICENTE	MSG	ECUADOR	DEV-2
JULCA	RAMOS	EDUARDO		SGT	PERU	DEV-2-2
SANCHEZ	BERMUDEZ	WALTER	SOSIMO	LTC	PERU	DEV-2-2
BENDEZU	SALAZAR	ANAT		SFC	PERU	DEV-2-2
CONCEPCION	ANDRES	EULOGIO	ALCIVIADES	SSG	PERU	DEV-2-2
PADILLA	ARMAS	JUAN	ORLANDO	SGT	PERU	DEV-2-2
GUEVARA	GONZALES	LENIN		SGT	PERU	DEV-2-2
BARBOSA	MONGUI	WILSON	OSWALDO	PV2	COLOMBIA	DEV-2-3
BARRERA	SANCHEZ	WILSON		PV2	COLOMBIA	DEV-2-3
CHIVATA	VELASCO	JOSE	JULIAN	PV2	COLOMBIA	DEV-2-3
MESA	SIERRA	WILMER		PV2	COLOMBIA	DEV-2-3
MUNOZ	GALLEGO	JUAN	CAMILO	PV2	COLOMBIA	DEV-2-3
SANDOVAL	VARGAS	JOSE	VITALIANO	PV2	COLOMBIA	DEV-2-3
ARIAS	ARCE	JOSE	LEONDRO	PV2	COLOMBIA	DEV-2-4
BLANCO	TOLOZA	LUIS	HERNAN	PV2	COLOMBIA	DEV-2-4
CABANZO	NIÑO	ALDEMAR		PV2	COLOMBIA	DEV-2-4
CASTILLO	RICO	JOSE	IGNACIO	SSG	COLOMBIA	DEV-2-4
MARTINEZ	MARTINEZ	DAMIAN	LEONARDO	PV2	COLOMBIA	DEV-2-4
OCAMPO	LOPEZ	JHON	HENRY	PV2	COLOMBIA	DEV-2-4
CESPEDES	TEJERA	FELIPE	NERIS	CPT	DOM REP	DEV-2-4
CINCO		ALBERTO	MIGUEL	SSG	ARGENTINA	DEV-2-5
GONZALEZ		JUAN	CARLOS	SSG	ARGENTINA	DEV-2-5
LANDEROS		RICARDO	ALBERTO	SSG	ARGENTINA	DEV-2-5

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Last Name	2nd Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Rank	Country	Course
SANCHEZ		HORACIO	ESTEBAN	SSG	ARGENTINA	DEV-2-5
VALIENTE		RAMON	ANTONIO	SSG	ARGENTINA	DEV-2-5
CARVAJAL	GARCIA	NELSON	PAUL	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
CRISTANCHO	MORENO	JOSE	LUIS	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
CRUZ	SEGURA	JUAN	GUILLERMO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
DAVILA	MALDONADO	CARLOS	ALBERTO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
DE LA PORTILL	SANCHEZ	GABRIEL	ERNESTO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
DEVIA	ARIAS	JUAN	MANUEL	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
ESCOBAR	RIOS	LUIS	ARTURO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
FORERO	GARCIA	FRANKLIN	ANDRES	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
GALVES	MORENO	DAVID	FERNANDO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
GALVIS	AREVALO	GILDARDO		CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
GARCIA	BEDOYA	JORGE	IVAN	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
GARCIA	QUINTERO	CARLOS	ANDRES	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
GONZALEZ	MORENO	JULIAN	ALBERTO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
GOMEZ	RODRIGUEZ	GUILLERMO		CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
GUZMAN	GONZALEZ	ALDEMAR		CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
JARAMILLO	PUERTO	CARLOS	ANDRES	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
LEON	TRIANA	EDIER	MAURICIO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
LONDONO	HOYOS	JORGE	ELIECER	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
LOPEZ	RODRIGUEZ	GABRIEL	ANTONIO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
MARTIN	CAMPO	EDWIN	ESNEIDER	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
MARTINEZ		CRISTIAN	RODRIGO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
MEJIA	CARRENO	CARLOS	ANDRES	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
MEZA	ONTICEROS	LUIS	ENRIQUE	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
MORENO	YUNDA	RODRIGO		CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
NINO	BARRETO	ALVARO	YEZZID	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
NINO	ARCILA	YEISON	MARCK	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
NUNEZ	CAPACHO	DAVID	LEONARDO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
OSPINA	QUINTANA	DIEGO		CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
GOMEZ	VARGAS	OSCAR	EDILSON	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
SANCHEZ	GALVIS	JUAN	FERNANDO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
PENA	RODRIGUEZ	GERMAN		1LT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
ARGOTY	GUERRERO	DEYBY	ALEJANDRO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
BEJARANO	GARCIA	JAIRO	ANDRES	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
BUSTAMANTE	GRISALEZ	JULIAN	DAVID	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
CAMACHO	BUITRAGO	WILDER	ALEXANDER	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
SOTO	ROJAS	FELIPE	ANDRES	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
SUAREZ	CORREA	LUIS	GERARDO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
ROSERO	CHAMORRO	IGNACIO	ALEXANDER	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
URIBE	POSADA	JAIME	ANDRES	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
ZULUAGA	ASTUDILLO	ANDRES	ALONSO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
ARIZA	CABEZAS	PEDRO	ALEXANDER	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
CALVO	AMADOR	JOHN	ROBESPIERRE	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
CORTEZ	OTALORA	FREDDY	ANDERSON	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1

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DIAZ	GONZALEZ	FABIAN	ANDRES	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
DIAZ	OSORIO	ANDRES	FERNANDO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
ESPINEL	GOMES	JHEYSON	MARIO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
DUQUE	USCATEGUI	DIEGO	FELIPE	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
FAWCETT	VILLEGAS	NICOLAS	ALEJANDRO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
FRAILE	LOPEZ	ALEXANDER		CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
GALLO	USMA	DANIEL	EDUARDO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
GONGORA	BARRETO	JOSE	JULIAN	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
GOMEZ	LOPEZ	JUAN	CARLOS	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
HERNANDEZ		JARAMILLO	MAURICIO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
MACIAS	TRUJILLO	GIOVANNI	SMITH	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
PALOMINO	CANO	HENRY	NORVEY	CPT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
ALVAREZ	ALVAREZ	VICTOR	HUGO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
MORENO	MORENO	OSCAR	DAVID	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
MOZZO	SANCHEZ	EDGAR	MAURICIO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
ORJUELA	RODRIGUEZ	FABIO	ARIEL	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
PAREDES	SALINAS	JULIAN	DARIO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
PASTRANA	CORTE	JULIAN	DAVID	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
RINCON	SANCHEZ	JAIRO	HUMBERTO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
RODRIGUEZ	SAENZ	CARLOS	ANDRES	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
ROJAS	PENA	WILLIAM	DANIEL	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
ROJAS	POSADA	GUSTAVO	ADOLFO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
SUAREZ	GARCIA	BERNARDO	ISSAC	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
TORRES	NINO	LUIS	GUILLERMO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
USME	URUENA	OSCAR		CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
VILLALOBOS	ALVAREZ	JUAN	MANUEL	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
VINASCO	PALACIO	MARIO	FERNANDO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
ZAMORA	MONTANO	MIGUEL	ANTONIO	CDT	COLOMBIA	LDR-1
QUEZADA	GONZALEZ	CRISTIAN		SFC	CHILE	no show
HAMILTON		PERRY	J.	SGT	BAHAMAS	NPME-7E
MOULTON		MICHAEL	A.	CPL	JAMAICA	NPME-7E
PARRIS		LLOYD		CPL	JAMAICA	NPME-7E
THOMPSON		LEONARD		CPL	JAMAICA	NPME-7E
BUDEL		PEARL	F.	SGM	SURINAME	NPME-7E
KLAVERWEIDE		LEON	F.	SFC	SURINAME	NPME-7E
RONODIMEDJO		HENDRIK	I.	SFC	SURNAME	NPME-7E
AVILA		RANDY	KENNETH	CPL	BELIZE	NPME-7E
WILLIAMS		GLENN	STEWART	SGT	ST KITTS	NPME-7E
ALVAREZ	SANDOVAL	CARLOS	R.	1LT	CHILE	NPME-8
BUGUENO	IBACACHE	ANDRES	I.	PFC	CHILE	NPME-8
CID	FIGUEROA	PABLO	A.	PFC	CHILE	NPME-8
HERNANDEZ	GONZALEZ	LUIS	A.	PFC	CHILE	NPME-8
HUENCHINAN	MANCILLA	ORLANDO	E.	PFC	CHILE	NPME-8
JARA	ORELLANA	RUBEN		PFC	CHILE	NPME-8
NUNEZ	VASQUEZ	RICARDO	A.	PFC	CHILE	NPME-8

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Last Name	2nd Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Rank	Country	Course
OSORIO	CALDERON	RODRIGO	E.	PFC	CHILE	NPME-8
PULQUILLANCA	TOLEDO	MARCELO	H.	PFC	CHILE	NPME-8
SAAVEDRA	LEYTON	FABIAN	E.	PFC	CHILE	NPME-8
VERA	MURA	JOSE	L.	PFC	CHILE	NPME-8
ESPINAL	ALEMAN	JOSE		MSG	DOM REP	NPME-8
CRUZ	GALVEZ	MIGUEL	ANGEL	SGT	EL SALVADOR	NPME-8
DELEON	EVORA	VIDAL		SFC	EL SALVADOR	NPME-8
GARCIA	CADENAS	ANDRES	ANTONIO	SFC	EL SALVADOR	NPME-8
MARTINEZ	ALVARADO	MIGUEL		SGM	EL SALVADOR	NPME-8
MEZQUITA		RICARDO	NOE	SGM	EL SALVADOR	NPME-8
RAMOS	MORALES	NELSON	ANTONIO	SGT	EL SALVADOR	NPME-8
SANDOVAL		EDDY	ANTONIO	1SG	NICARAGUA	NPME-8
ALVAREZ	VELASCO	JULIAN	ODRIGO	PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
APONTE	CASADIEGOS	GERMAN		SGT	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
BEDOYA	CONDE	NORBEY		PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
CEPEDA	ANGULO	GILBERTO	JUNIOR	PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
DELGADO	ARENAS	SAMUEL		PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
GARCIA	OLIVEROS	BALDIMIRO	JOSE	SGT	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
GUAPACHA	MEJIA	ARBEY	DE JESUS	SSG	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
HERNANDEZ	CUBILLOS	DUBER	EMILIO	SGT	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
HOYOS	BURBANO	JOHN	JAMES	PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
LEON	CASTANEDA	WILMER		SSG	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
LEON	OCHOA	ABREY		SGT	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
OVIEDO	HERNANDEZ	FRANCISCO		SSG	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
RODRIGUEZ	RODRIGEZ	MAURICIO		PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
RODRIGUEZ	LAGO	HERMIDES		PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
ROMERO	DIAZ	RICARDO	ANTONIO	SSG	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
ROZO	RUBIO	DEIFAN		SSG	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
OROZCO	LOZANO	GILBERTO	ANTONIO	SGT	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
ORTIZ	SALDARRIAGA	DIEGO	ALEXANDER	SGT	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
PERDOMO	VIDARTE	JEREMIAS		SGT	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
PINZON	CASTRO	JORGE	ENRIQUE	SSG	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
PINZON		CLARA	ROCIO	SGT	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
RAMOS	ROJAS	OMAR	LIIN	SGT	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
VERA	CABEZA	LUIS	ALFONSO	SGT	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
ZAPATA	SERNA	ALEXANDER		SGT	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
CARVAJAL	CALDERON	MARCO	ANTONIO	SFC	HONDURAS	NPME-8
TALAVERA		CARLOS	RENE	SFC	HONDURAS	NPME-8
GUTIERREZ	ERAZO	JOSE	ADAN	SFC	EL SALVADOR	NPME-8
ARENAS	MARIN	JULIAN	ALBERTO	PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME-8
RIVERO	CAHUAYA	EDGAR	DARIO	PFC	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-2
ESCOBAR	SANCHEZ	NESTOR	DARIO	SGT	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
TARAZONA	JAIMES	ELVER	YESITH	SGT	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
CHAVEZ	ORTIZ	GERMAN		SFC	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-2
GUTIERREZ	SOTO	JOHNNY		SFC	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-2

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Last Name	2nd Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Rank	Country	Course
MORATO	PATINO	ERWIN	MARCO	SFC	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-2
CARVAJAL	ARMEJO	ROMULO		SFC	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-2
OCHOA	YURQUINA	PLACIDO	EDUARDO	SFC	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-2
FLORES	IRAIZOS	JORGE	ANDROY	SSG	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-2
ESCOBAR	CHAVEZ	GUIDO	PASTOR	SSG	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-2
ITAMARI	COPACALLE	EFRAIN		SSG	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-2
OLMOS	CUTIPA	ALFREDO		SSG	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-2
ANDRADE	BENITEZ	ALBERTO		SSG	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-2
SANCHEZ	MONTOYA	OSCAR		SGT	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-2
FUENTES	VIDAL	JUAN	CARLOS	SGT	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-2
MEDINA	LAZCANO	ELVIS	FRANCISCO	SGT	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-2
BUSTAMANTE	QUISPE	JOVINO	ANGEL	SGT	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-2
CALDERON	RAMOS	ROMAN		SGT	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-2
ALVAREZ	GAVIRIA	JUAN	GUILLERMO	PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
AVELLA	MUNOZ	OSVALDO		PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
BARRIOS	CORDOBA	PABLO	EMILIO	PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
BARRIOS	MARTINEZ	EDWIN	NEY	PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
BARROS	AYOLA	MARINO	DE JESUS	SGT	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
BERNATE	RODRIGUEZ	RUBEN	DARIO	PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME 8-2
CONDE	TAPIERO	LUIS	FELIPE	SSG	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
CASTILLO	ORTEGA	YORMAN	ANDRES	PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
CRIOLLO	MURILLO	HERNAN		SSG	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
DIAZ	BERDUGO	FRANCISCO	LEONEL	PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
ESPINEL	TARAZONA	JUAN	CARLOS	PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
GONZALEZ	VARGAS	JHON	FERNEY	PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
GUTIERREZ	RODRIGUEZ	ALEXANDER		SGT	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
GARCIA		JOSE	ANDRES	SGT	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
HINESTROZA	HURTADO	LUIS	EMILIO	PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
JIMENEZ	GARCIA	HENRY		SSG	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
LABRADOR	GOMEZ	WILLIAM		SSG	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
LARRAHONDO	CORDOBA	HILDER		SSG	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
LEON	JIMENEZ	NODIER		SSG	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
MURILLO	HERNANDEZ	JAVIER		SGT	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
MEJIA	BALLESTEROS	HAROLD	ANDRES	PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
LOPEZ	JIMENEZ	HUGO	FERNANDO	PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
OSORIO	ARIAS	JAIRO	ALBERTO	SSG	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
PEREZ	APONTE	OSBALDO		PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
PINTO	CASTRO	ALFREDO		SGT	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
RIOS	ARTEAGA	IVAN	ALEXANDER	PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
RODRIGUEZ	MOLINA	BERNARDO	JAVIER	SSG	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
VASQUEZ	MEDINA	JORGE	JULIAN	PV2	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
SALAZAR	BALLESTA	LEOPOLDO	ENRIQUE	SSG	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
JUYO	RODRIGUEZ	OMAR	CAMILO	SSG	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
GUZMAN	MENDEZ	EDILBERTO		SFC	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2
URBANO	MEJIA	GUSTAVO	AFRANIO	SFC	COLOMBIA	NPME-8-2

Last Name	2nd Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Rank	Country	Course
AMIGO	RITZ	LUIS	F.	SSG	CHILE	NPME-8-3
ARCOS	CANCINO	HECTOR	R.	SP4	CHILE	NPME-8-3
CACERES	URRA	ISRAEL	O.	SP4	CHILE	NPME-8-3
CARDENAS	QUIROZ	LUIS	ALFONSO	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-3
MORA	JARUFE	RODRIGO		2LT	CHILE	NPME-8-3
CEBALLOS	MOLINA	NELSON	ALEJANDRO	SP4	CHILE	NPME-8-3
CHANDIA	MARECHAL	JAVIER	FRANCISCO	SP4	CHILE	NPME-8-3
CISTERNA	LETELIER	FABIAN	E.	SP4	CHILE	NPME-8-3
DUQUE	NAVARRO	MIGUEL	ANGEL	SP4	CHILE	NPME-8-3
FERRADA	ROJAS	CLAUDIO	ENRIQUE	SSG	CHILE	NPME-8-3
FUENTES	WILSON	PATRICIO	CARLOS	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-3
GARCIA	ALMONACID	LUIS	ALEJANDRO	PV2	CHILE	NPME-8-3
GATICA	CERNA	JUAN	CARLOS	SSG	CHILE	NPME-8-3
GATICA	YEVENES	CRISTIAN	ALEJANDRO	SP4	CHILE	NPME-8-3
GRANDON	GARRIDO	JAIME	ESTEBAN	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-3
GONZALEZ	GOMEZ	GONZALO	ANDRES	SP4	CHILE	NPME-8-3
GUAJARDO	SILVA	JOSE	ALFREDO	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-3
GUAMPARITO	SARMIENTO	PEDRO	AUGUSTO	SP4	CHILE	NPME-8-3
HERNANDEZ	CONTRERAS	LEONARDO	ANTONIO	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-3
ITURRIAGA	MENA	JORGE	MARCELO	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-3
LAGOS	GUTIERREZ	CRISTIAN	RAMON	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-3
MANQUEZ	REBOLLEDO	SERGIO	RENE	SP4	CHILE	NPME-8-3
MANSILLA	URIBE	CARLOS	ALBERTO	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-3
MAULEN	TUDELA	JORGE	EVARISTO	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-3
MONSALVE	BRAVO	CRISTIAN	MARCELO	SP4	CHILE	NPME-8-3
CARVAJAL	CABELLO	NELSON		MSG	CHILE	NPME-8-3
MUÑOZ	HENRIQUEZ	JOSE	R.	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-3
MUÑOZ	SIERRA	SERGIO	ALFREDO	SP4	CHILE	NPME-8-3
PEÑA	KRAMM	JUAN	CARLOS	SP4	CHILE	NPME-8-3
PINEDA	ALEUY	VICTOR	JOSE	SP4	CHILE	NPME-8-3
PUNALEF	NAVARRO	ALEX	FIDEL	SP4	CHILE	NPME-8-3
RAMIREZ	IBARRA	GABRIEL	LEONIDAS	SP4	CHILE	NPME-8-3
REINOSO	AREYUNA	CELIN	ALBERTO	SP4	CHILE	NPME-8-3
RETAMAL	BUSTAMANTE	RAUL	MIGUEL	SSG	CHILE	NPME-8-3
REYES	ORTIZ	CARLOS	PATRICIO	SP4	CHILE	NPME-8-3
RIVERA	BUSTOS	JAVIER	LEONARDO	SP4	CHILE	NPME-8-3
ROA	MARIN	JOHN	STEVE	SP4	CHILE	NPME-8-3
VARGAS	NUÑEZ	JUAN	DOMINGO	SSG	CHILE	NPME-8-3
CINCO		ALBERTO	MIGUEL	SSG	ARGENTINA	NPME-8-4
GONZALEZ		JUAN	CARLOS	SSG	ARGENTINA	NPME-8-4
LANDEROS		RICARDO	ALBERTO	SSG	ARGENTINA	NPME-8-4
SANCHEZ		HORACIO	ESTEBAN	SSG	ARGENTINA	NPME-8-4
VALIENTE		RAMON	ANTONIO	SSG	ARGENTINA	NPME-8-4
ALVAREZ	VALENCIA	LUIS	ENRIQUE	SSG	CHILE	NPME-8-4
ALVAREZ	CARRASCO	OSMAN	ALBES	SFC	CHILE	NPME-8-4

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Last Name	2nd Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Rank	Country	Course
ANGULO	VILLEGAS	CARLOS	ALBERTO	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-4
ARAVENA	REINADO	PEDRO	JUAN	SPC	CHILE	NPME-8-4
BARRERA	CAMPOS	DANILO	RAUL	SPC	CHILE	NPME-8-4
BASTERRICA	COSSIO	JULIO	FERNANDO	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-4
CERDA	RODRIGUEZ	RODRIGO	GILBERTO	SSG	CHILE	NPME-8-4
CONTRERAS	ALID	MAURICIO	ALEJANDRO	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-4
CORNEJO	REYES	FERMIN	RODRIGO	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-4
CORTES	CABELLO	MARCOS	AURELIO	SSG	CHILE	NPME-8-4
ESCOBAR	CAMPOS	ALEJANDRO	IVAN	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-4
FAUNDEZ	RAMIREZ	MANUEL	ANTONIO	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-4
FUENTES	ROJAS	JORGE	ALEJANDRO	SSG	CHILE	NPME-8-4
GIURAS	OLMI	EDGARD	OLMI	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-4
GOMEZ	FIGUEROA	MAURICIO	ALFREDO	SSG	CHILE	NPME-8-4
GONZALEZ	GODOY	HAROLD	CRISTIAN	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-4
GUERRA	CISTERNAS	PABLO	CESAR	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-4
HERNANDEZ	IBACACHE	JOSE	LUIS	SSG	CHILE	NPME-8-4
HUAIQUIPAN	HUAIQUIPAN	ERNESTO		SSG	CHILE	NPME-8-4
INOSTROZA	SERRANO	GREGORIO	BENITO	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-4
INZUNZA	CONTRERAS	RAUL	ANTONIO	1LT	CHILE	NPME-8-4
ITURRA	MARDONES	GERMAN	ALEJANDRO	SPC	CHILE	NPME-8-4
LARA	ALDANA	JORGE	HUMBERTO	SFC	CHILE	NPME-8-4
LOPEZ	GACITUA	PEDRO	NIBALDO	SSG	CHILE	NPME-8-4
MARTINEZ	BASTIDAS	RUBEN	EDGARDO	SSG	CHILE	NPME-8-4
MENDEZ	VIDAL	CARLOS	ENRIQUE	SSG	CHILE	NPME-8-4
MUNOZ	OJEDA	HUMBERTO	ALFONSO	SSG	CHILE	NPME-8-4
OLIVER	CORONADO	YERSON	ANDRES	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-4
PALACIOS	VENEGAS	JORGE	ANTONIO	MSG	CHILE	NPME-8-4
PARRA	SOLAR	GABRIEL	ARIEL	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-4
ROA	LOPEZ	JOSE	MARCELO	SSG	CHILE	NPME-8-4
ROMERO	VASQUEZ	CESAR	MARCELO	SPC	CHILE	NPME-8-4
SANCHEZ	LUNA	FERNANDO	ANDRES	SFC	CHILE	NPME-8-4
TAPIA	MOYA	JORGE	LUIS	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-4
PEREZ	MONTERO	RICARDO	ALEJANDRO	SSG	CHILE	NPME-8-4
RUIZ	AREVALO	JUAN	ALBERTO	SPC	CHILE	NPME-8-4
VALENZUELA	GALLARDO	WALTER	FRANCISCO	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-4
VERA	FIGUEROA	PABLO	ANTONIO	SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-4
VILLANUEVA	VERA	ADOLFO	EUGENIO	SSG	CHILE	NPME-8-4
CANO	MENDOZA	PEDRO	RAMON	SSG	NICARAGUA	NPME-8-4
ESPINOZA		JORGE	LUIS	SSG	NICARAGUA	NPME-8-4
PALACIOS	MARTINEZ	JAVIER	ANTONIO	SSG	NICARAGUA	NPME-8-4
LLANOS	LOPEZ	RUFINO	ELOY	SSG	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-4
ROJAS	FLORES	FELIX	ABEL	SSG	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-4
TICONA	JALANOCA	GONZALO	LORENZO	SPC	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-4
FERROL		JOHN	MCKELSON	SGT	DOMINICA	NPME-8E
HARMON		CHRISTOPHER		SGT	GUYANA	NPME-8E

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ALLEN		MICHAEL		SGT	JAMAICA	NPME-8E
BRYAN		YOHANN		SGT	JAMAICA	NPME-8E
CALDER		GLENDON		SGT	JAMAICA	NPME-8E
CHANNER		ROHAN		SGT	JAMAICA	NPME-8E
CHINTERSINGH		DANIEL		SGT	JAMAICA	NPME-8E
DOUGLAS		EASTON		SGT	JAMAICA	NPME-8E
FERGUSON		FABIAN		SGT	JAMAICA	NPME-8E
FOWLER		MICHAEL		SGT	JAMAICA	NPME-8E
GRANT		RANDOLPH		SGT	JAMAICA	NPME-8E
MARRIOTT		TERENCE		SSG	JAMAICA	NPME-8E
McCARTHY		DEVON		SGT	JAMAICA	NPME-8E
MORRIS		KENNETH		SGT	JAMAICA	NPME-8E
THOMPSON		LENNOX		SGT	JAMAICA	NPME-8E
SPENCER		VAUGHNS		SGT	JAMAICA	NPME-8E
WALLACE		MICHAEL		SGT	JAMAICA	NPME-8E
DORSET		STIVOR		SGT	ST KITTS	NPME-8E
INNOCENT		RICARDO		SGT	ST LUCIA	NPME-8E
CHAITSING		ANDRE		SFC	SURINAME	NPME-8E
MIJNALS		MARNIX		SFC	SURINAME	NPME-8E
VROOM		LUCIEN		SFC	SURINAME	NPME-8E
GRANT		ROBERT		SGT	JAMAICA	NPME-8E
ALVAREZ	LEON	CARLOS	ARTURO	CPT	COLOMBIA	OPME-3
DELGADILLO	VASQUEZ	ROBERTO	PABLO	CPT	BOLIVIA	OPME-3
QUINTEROS	RIOJA	RUSSEL		CPT	BOLIVIA	OPME-3
BUITRAGO	AGUILAR	CESAR	OSWALDO	CPT	COLOMBIA	OPME-3
BURGOS	PABON	LUIS	ALFREDO	CPT	COLOMBIA	OPME-3
DAZA	SUAREZ	OSCAR	FERNANDO	CPT	COLOMBIA	OPME-3
GONZALEZ	AYALA	ALEXANDER		CPT	COLOMBIA	OPME-3
GRAJALES		FRANCISCO		CPT	PANAMA	OPME-3
SANCHEZ	GOMEZ	DAVID		CPT	DOM REP	OPME-3
HERMOSA	CUENCA	ROMAN	LEONARDO	CPT	COLOMBIA	OPME-3
MARTINEZ	URIBE	ARNOLDO		CPT	COLOMBIA	OPME-3
SIERRA	CHAPETA	JAVIER	DARIO	CPT	COLOMBIA	OPME-3
SORIANO	MOYA	FABIO	ALDEMER	CPT	COLOMBIA	OPME-3
TOLOSA	CASTANEDA	LUIS	ELVERT	CPT	COLOMBIA	OPME-3
CESPEDES	TEJERA	FELIPE	NERIS	CPT	DOM REP	OPME-3
VALDEZ	PACHECO	DANILO	ANTONIO	CPT	DOM REP	OPME-3
MACHADO	UMANA	ALEJANDRO	IVAN	CPT	HONDURAS	OPME-3
PEREZ	CALDERON	JAIRO	ENMOND	CPT	NICARAGUA	OPME-3
ANTHONY		KEITH	W.	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4
BOBERG		MARC	EARL	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4
BOYER		JOHN	M.	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4
COLLAZO	MORALES	RAMON		MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4
COLON	RODRIGUEZ	JOSE	A	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4
DAVIDSON		ROBERT	A.	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4

Last Name	2nd Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Rank	Country	Course
MARROQUIN	AREVALO	NESTOR	MARIO	MAJ	EL SALVADOR	OPME-4
FLORES	BOLANOS	JORGE	ALFREDO	MAJ	MEXICO	OPME-4
MANRIQUEZ	MORENO	JUAN		MAJ	MEXICO	OPME-4
RIVERA	LOPEZ	ARTURO	R.	MAJ	NICARAGUA	OPME-4
CHACON	CORDOVA	LUIS		MAJ	PERU	OPME-4
SANCHEZ	CABALLERO	JORGE		MAJ	PERU	OPME-4
VIEIRA	ACEVEDO	CARLOS	J.	LTC	VENEZUELA	OPME-4
ZANCUDO	GRILLO	JOSE	MIGUEL	LTC	VENEZUELA	OPME-4
RINCON	LAVERDE	NELSON		MAJ	COLOMBIA	OPME-4
HASTINGS		BRIAN	E.	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4
LOWELL		TODD	HOLMAN	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4
ZARBO		STEPHEN	EUGENE	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4
STERLING		GEORGE	W.	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4
MEDINA		EULALIO		MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4
BAYLISS		TERRY		MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4
VELEZ		FRANCISCO		MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4
CHARLEBOIS		MICHAEL	A.	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4
RANGEL		JORGE		LTC	U.S.	OPME-4
WRIGHT		BRIAN	W.	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4
GODOY		ROBERTO	DANIEL	MAJ	ARGENTINA	OPME-4
PALACIOS		CARLOS	CESAR	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4
CAMINO	PEREZ	JORGE	IVAN	LTC	DOM REP	OPME-4
DE PEÑA	PARADAS	VICTOR	NICOLAS	LTC	DOM REP	OPME-4
REYES	ROJAS	JOSE	RAFAEL	LTC	DOM REP	OPME-4
BRACERO		JOSE	RAMON	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4.
COLON		ONEL		MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4.
COLON		NORBERTO		MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4.
HANCOCK		KENNETH	JOHN	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4.
HEATON		JOHN	W.	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4.
JOHNSON		MARK	E.	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4.
KEILLOR		GEOFFREY	D.	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4.
LAWLESS		RICHARD	J.	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4.
MATA		JUAN	FRANCISCO	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4.
MARRERO		VICTOR	M.	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4.
MELLARS		DAVID	P.	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4.
PUKALL		BRIAN	D.	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4.
SNEAD		THOMAS	L.	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4.
SOLIS		JOSE	E.	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4.
TORRES		EDUARDO		MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4.
VIRUET		ANGEL	ANTONIO	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4.
RAMIREZ		MURIEL		MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4.
BROWER		SHAWN	NATHANIEL	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4.
VENTURA		GUILLERMO	ANTONIO	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4.
FERNANDEZ		JOSE		MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4.
GORMAN		ALBERT	T	MAJ	U.S.	OPME-4.

Last Name	2nd Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Rank	Country	Course
ARISMENDI	CHUMACERO	CARLOS		MAJ	BOLIVIA	OPME-4.
BARAHONA	MONROY	JOSE	ALEJANDRO	MAJ	EL SALVADOR	OPME-4.
CARRIZO	JURADO	EZEQUIEL	ISAURO	MAJ	PANAMA	OPME-4.
CEPEDA	HERNANDEZ	AMBIORIX	DE JESUS	LTC	DOM REP	OPME-4.
DE LA ROSA		BRAULIO	JOSE	LTC	DOM REP	OPME-4.
GOMEZ	CONTRERA	CRESENCIO	ARALIN	LTC	DOM REP	OPME-4.
GUTIERREZ	GARNICA	LUIS	ANDRES	MAJ	MEXICO	OPME-4.
LOPEZ		ROLANDO		MAJ	PANAMA	OPME-4.
MACKAY	PERALTA	PABLO	WILLIAMS	MAJ	BOLIVIA	OPME-4.
MENDIETA	FERRUFINO	JORGE	PASTOR	MAJ	BOLIVIA	OPME-4.
MIRANDA	MAÑON	CESAR	AUGUSTO	LTC	DOM REP	OPME-4.
MORA	LOPEZ	JORGE	EDUARDO	MAJ	COLOMBIA	OPME-4.
MORENO	COELLO	TITO	LIVIO	MAJ	HONDURAS	OPME-4.
MORITSUGU		STEVEN	MASAAKI	LTC	CANADA	OPME-4.
PERDOMO	VARGAS	GERMAN		MAJ	COLOMBIA	OPME-4.
PEREYRA	SANCHEZ	ESTEBAN		MAJ	BOLIVIA	OPME-4.
SANCHEZ	PANTOJA	MILTON		MAJ	BOLIVIA	OPME-4.
SEPULVEDA	CARVAJAL	OMAR	ESTEBAN	MAJ	COLOMBIA	OPME-4.
SOLORZANO		JOSE	ANTONIO	MAJ	NICARAGUA	OPME-4.
WADDELL		JAMES	DUNCAN	MAJ	CANADA	OPME-4.
YUZICHUK		GARY		MAJ	CANADA	OPME-4
ZAMBRANO	RIVERA	WILLINGTON	FERNANDO	MAJ	PANAMA	OPME-4.
COLLAZOS	CHURRUARRIN	FRANCISCO	JAVIER	LTC	BOLIVIA	OPME-5
ZAPATA	VASQUEZ	JOSE	RAIMUNDO	LTC	BOLIVIA	OPME-5
MARTINEZ	MENANTEAU	RICARDO	MARCELO	LTC	CHILE	OPME-5
BARRERA	NARANJO	JOSE	MIGUEL	MAJ	COLOMBIA	OPME-5
BURGOS	GUZMAN	LUIS	FERNANDO	MAJ	COLOMBIA	OPME-5
SAENZ	ENCISO	LUIS	ALBERTO	MAJ	COLOMBIA	OPME-5
CASTILLO	CASTILLO	JOSE	MANUEL	LTC	DOM REP	OPME-5
SABATER	NUNEZ	LEONARDO	ENRIQUE	COL	DOM REP	OPME-5
BALCAZAR	VINTIMILLA	ARMANDO	ELIODORO	LTC	ECUADOR	OPME-5
GARCIA	DOMINGUEZ	AMAZONAS		COL	ECUADOR	OPME-5
BAUTISTA	MEMBRENO	JUAN		LTC	EL SALVADOR	OPME-5
CASTRO	LINARES	MARCIAL	ANIBAL	LTC	EL SALVADOR	OPME-5
DIAZ	LOPEZ	ANDRES	FELIPE	LTC	HONDURAS	OPME-5
HERNANDEZ	FUENTES	MARIO	HUMBERTO	LTC	HONDURAS	OPME-5
PAZ	HERNANDEZ	DAVID		LTC	HONDURAS	OPME-5
PUERTO	MARTINEZ	OSCAR		LTC	HONDURAS	OPME-5
RIVERA	FLORES	NEYIB	ANTONIO	LTC	HONDURAS	OPME-5
SANCHEZ	AGUILAR	JOSE	ANTONIO	LTC	HONDURAS	OPME-5
OLIVARES	MIRANDA	OSCAR		MAJ	MEXICO	OPME-5
CARO	MONDRAGON	RONALD		MAJ	PERU	OPME-5
DEL CARPIO	LEON	FREDY	ARISTO	MAJ	PERU	OPME-5
FIGUEROA	GONZALES	JOSE	ANTONI	LTC	PERU	OPME-5
ORBEGOZO	GALVEZ	CARLOS	MARTIN	MAJ	PERU	OPME-5

STUDENTS 11/9/2004

Last Name	2nd Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Rank	Country	Course
FALLA	VARON	JOHN	FREDY	2LT	COLOMBIA	TAC-2
GOMEZ	CASTELLANOS	JOSE	LUIS	1LT	COLOMBIA	TAC-2
GALVIS	BALLEN	ANGEL	ALEXANDER	CPT	COLOMBIA	TAC-2
GRACIA	VALDES	DIEGO	ALEJANDRO	CPT	COLOMBIA	TAC-2
MEDINA	ARGUELLO	FABIAN	MAURICIO	2LT	COLOMBIA	TAC-2
MENDEZ	CELIS	DANIEL	ALEJANDRO	2LT	COLOMBIA	TAC-2
MURCIA	CASAS	JORGE	ALEXANDER	1LT	COLOMBIA	TAC-2
ANGULO	GUZMAN	RAMIRO	BOSCO	1LT	BOLIVIA	TAC-2
BONIFAZ	ZAMBRANA	MARCO	ANTONIO	CPT	BOLIVIA	TAC-2
CESPEDES	MEDINA	VLADIMIR	RODRIGO	CPT	BOLIVIA	TAC-2
FERNANDEZ	CANEDO	JORGE	ERNESTO	CPT	BOLIVIA	TAC-2
IRAHOLA	CAERO	IVAN	LUIS	1LT	BOLIVIA	TAC-2
ROMERO	PEREZ	MIGUEL		CPT	BOLIVIA	TAC-2
VASQUEZ	SANCHEZ	JAIME		1LT	BOLIVIA	TAC-2
ZENTENO	CARDOZO	SAMUEL	LEONIDAS	CPT	BOLIVIA	TAC-2
BOLANOS	CORONEL	HENRY	ROBINSON	MAJ	ECUADOR	TAC-2
REVELO	ESPIN	PEDRO	VICENTE	MAJ	ECUADOR	TAC-2
NARVAEZ	FUEL	HUGO	RAMIRO	MAJ	ECUADOR	TAC-2
ORDONEZ	PINTO	LUIS	WASHINGTON	MAJ	ECUADOR	TAC-2
ZURITA	MANOSALVAS	SANTIAGO	MAURICIO	1LT	ECUADOR	TAC-2
CUETO	GUZMAN	EDDY	FRANCISCO	CPT	DOM REP	TAC-2
DE LA CRUZ	ROCHTTIS	EDGAR	SAMUEL	2LT	DOM REP	TAC-2
MATEO	MARTE	WINSTON	DANIEL	CPT	DOM REP	TAC-2
BROCE	CORDOBA	RICARDO	ABEL	CPT	PANAMA	TAC-2
CORNEJO	MENDIETA	MOISES	ENRIQUE	CPT	PANAMA	TAC-2
PERALTA		JULIO	CESAR	1LT	PANAMA	TAC-2
FUNES	LOPEZ	DANIEL	ROGELIO	CPT	HONDURAS	TAC-2
RODRIGUEZ	GUTIERREZ	CARLOS	ANDRES	CPT	COLOMBIA	TAC-4
SANCHEZ	MONTAYA	GUIDO	AMADO	CPT	COLOMBIA	TAC-4
TELLEZ		CARLOS	ARTURO	CPT	COLOMBIA	TAC-4
ALVARADO	POLO	CARLOS	FABIAN	CPT	ECUADOR	TAC-4
JIMENEZ	ARTOS	RUBEN	DARIO	CPT	ECUADOR	TAC-4
REGALADO	DAVILA	CRISTHIAN	ALEXANDER	CPT	ECUADOR	TAC-4
ROMO	CHAVEZ	EDISON	VENCI	MAJ	ECUADOR	TAC-4
VALLEJO	CEVALLOS	DIEGO	MAURICIO	CPT	ECUADOR	TAC-4
BENITEZ	ARAUZ	MILTON		MAJ	ECUADOR	TAC-4
ADRIAZOLA	PADILLA	RENE	ALBERTO	CPT	BOLIVIA	TAC-4
HERRERA	CABRA	CARLOS	ENRIQUE	MAJ	COLOMBIA	TAC-4
JALDIN	ADRIAZOLA	JUAN	JOSE	CPT	BOLIVIA	TAC-4
VIDAURRE	ZAMORANO	GERARDO	AUGUSTO	CPT	BOLIVIA	TAC-4
OROZCO	FRANCACHS	DIETHER	WILSON	CPT	BOLIVIA	TAC-4
INTURIAS	SAAVEDRA	OMAR	JUAN	CPT	BOLIVIA	TAC-4
PAULSEN	SANDI	JUAN	MARIO	CPT	BOLIVIA	TAC-4
SEJAS	RALDE	REMY	ANTONIO	LTC	BOLIVIA	TAC-4
ROMERO	BERSATTI	ROGER		MAJ	BOLIVIA	TAC-4

Last Name	2nd Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Rank	Country	Course
ASTORGA	CASTANON	ABELARDO	ADRIAN	MAJ	BOLIVIA	TAC-4
ROJAS	GONZALEZ	MAURICIO		CPT	COSTA RICA	TAC-6
HERRERA	TORREZ	FELIX	EDUARDO	1LT	BOLIVIA	TAC-6
AYALA	GODOY	JUAN	MECIAS	SFC	PERU	TAC-6
GOMEZ	BEJARANO	ROBERTO	CARLOS	1LT	BOLIVIA	TAC-6
BLANCO	MAZZINI	LUIS	HUMBERTO	SSG	PERU	TAC-6
PINNOCK	CAMPBELL	JOHNNY		CPT	COSTA RICA	TAC-6
PADILLA	RODAS	JUSTO		SGT	BOLIVIA	TAC-6
ROJAS	AYLLON	WILLMAR	JOAQUIN	1LT	BOLIVIA	TAC-6
PAITAN	CADILLO	JAIME	OSCAR	SSG	PERU	TAC-6
JULCA	RAMOS	EDUARDO		SGT	PERU	TAC-6
SANCHEZ	BERMUDEZ	WALTER	SOSIMO	LTC	PERU	TAC-6
CANTURIN	CONOC	ANTONIO	DAVID	MSG	PERU	TAC-6
TRUJILLO	CESPEDES	LUCIO		SGT	BOLIVIA	TAC-6
ESCOBAR	CHULLI	ENRIQUE	GUILLERMO	MAJ	PERU	TAC-6
BENDEZU	SALAZAR	ANAT		SFC	PERU	TAC-6
CONCEPCION	ANDRES	EULOGIO	ALCIVIADES	SSG	PERU	TAC-6
PADILLA	ARMAS	JUAN	ORLANDO	SGT	PERU	TAC-6
CASTILLO	GARCIA	LUIS	DAVID	MAJ	DOM REP	TAC-6
GOMEZ	CASTILLO	SAMUEL	IVAN	CPL	EL SALVADOR	TAC-6
RODRIGUEZ	PERAZA	MOISES	DAVID	2LT	EL SALVADOR	TAC-6
GUEVARA	GONZALES	LENIN		SGT	PERU	TAC-6
BENJUMEA	ORTIZ	JOHN	JAIRO	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-6
BRAN	OSSA	ALEXANDER		SGT	COLOMBIA	TAC-6
CANAS	MONTENEGRO	HELIBERTO		SSG	COLOMBIA	TAC-6
CASTILLO	RODRIGUEZ	NILSON	BRNDAO	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-6
TREJOS	PINZON	MARINO		PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-6
ROJAS	PARRADO	EDILSON		PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-6
RUBIO		LUIS	FERNANDO	SSG	COLOMBIA	TAC-6
LINARES	MARIN	JORGE	GENRY	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-6
JIMENEZ	ROJAS	RAFAEL	GIOVANNI	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-6
SALGADO	ESCOBAR	ROGER	JULIO	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-6
ORTIZ	PATARROYO	WILLINGTON		PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-6
DEHOYOS	AGUILAR	DEIVIS		PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-6
GONZALEZ	ALMONACID	JOHN	JAIRO	SGT	COLOMBIA	TAC-6
VEGA	OROPEZA	FIYERAD		PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-6
VAÇA	FERNANDEZ	JOSE	ISIDRO	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-6
MELO	CORREA	YOVANNY		PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-6
LICONA	BARRIOS	ANGEL	MARIA	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-6
MOSQUERA	BALANTA	JOSE	FRANCISCO	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-6
SILVA	MORALES	JOSE	EDISON	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-6
GALINDO	MORENO	VODMAR	ALEXIS	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-6
GONZALEZ	MANRIQUE	JIMMY	ALFREDO	SGT	COLOMBIA	TAC-6
GOMEZ	GOMEZ	ARNUBIO		PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-6
CORTES	CRUZ	YAMID		PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-6

Last Name	2nd Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Rank	Country	Course
SANCHEZ	ROLDAN	ABSALON		PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-6-2
SILVA	RENDON	SAMUEL	ALEJANDRO	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-6-2
SINISTERRA	LANDAZURY	LUIS	ALBERTO	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-6-2
VILLADA	LOAIZA	JOSE	WILSON	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-6-2
CHAMORRO	LEON	OSCAR	MARCIAL	1LT	PARAGUAY	TAC-6-2
GAONA	GENEZ	GREGORIO	DOMINGO	SFC	PARAGUAY	TAC-6-2
PINTOS	MARTINEZ	ALDO	OSMAR	1LT	PARAGUAY	TAC-6-2
ZARATE	ACOSTA	ANDRES	DARIO	1LT	PARAGUAY	TAC-6-2
GOBEA	TREJOS	JORGE	LUIS	1LT	PANAMA	TAC-6-2
GUEVARA	VALDES	AVAT	NELSON	SFC	PANAMA	TAC-6-2
GUALOTUNA	CACHIMUEL	JOSE	FERNANDO	PFC	ECUADOR	TAC-6-2
ZAMORA	CHAVEZ	ALEXANDER		SSG	PERU	TAC-7
SAAVEDRA	RENGILO	OSWALDO		SFC	PERU	TAC-7
GUTIERREZ	SALGADO	JIMY	SEGUNDO	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-7
SANABRIA	PENAGOS	EDWIN	GERARDO	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-7
MALTES	SUAREZ	JUAN	CARLOS	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-7
CORTES	HEREDIA	OSCAR	JAVIER	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-7
SANCHEZ	GONZALEZ	CARLOS	ANDRES	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-7
MORALES	SANCHEZ	GIOVANNY		SSG	PERU	TAC-7
RODAS	RODAS	HERNAN		SFC	PERU	TAC-7
SALAZAR	DURAND	CARLOS	ENRIQUE	SSG	PERU	TAC-7
SERRANO	GURRIONERO	PIERO	FERNANDO	CPL	PERU	TAC-7
DIAZ	CAMARGO	EDINSON		CPL	COLOMBIA	TAC-7-2
GUILLEN	CASTRO	DIEGO		SSG	COLOMBIA	TAC-7-2
AMAYA	RAMOS	MARTIR	EXALTACION	PFC	HONDURAS	TAC-7-2
GOMEZ	MENDOZA	BRAULIO		SSG	HONDURAS	TAC-7-2
RODRIGUEZ	CRUZ	OSCAR	MAURICIO	SPC	HONDURAS	TAC-7-2
VASQUEZ	GUNERA	EDAS	OTONIEL	SSG	HONDURAS	TAC-7-2
DIAZ	VALLES	ORLANDO		SGT	PERU	TAC-7-2
PINTO	MELENDEZ	MATIAS		SSG	PERU	TAC-7-2
ARTUZ	COLORADO	RAFAEL	IVAN	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-7-2
BUENDIA	MELO	GERARDO		PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-7-2
HERNANDEZ	CUBILLOS	DUBIER	EMILIO	SGT	COLOMBIA	TAC-7-2
MUÑOZ	MEJIA	FRANCISCO	JAVIER	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-7-2
OYOLA	GIRALDO	OSCAR	MAURICIO	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-7-2
ACOSTA	CORNEJO	EDWIN		PFC	BOLIVIA	TAC-7-2
ALARCON	ILIMURI	GILDARO		PFC	BOLIVIA	TAC-7-2
ARIAS	MARISCAL	WALTER	DANTE	SGT	BOLIVIA	TAC-7-2
CAERO	ACUÑA	ALEX		SGT	BOLIVIA	TAC-7-2
CHOQUE	CUSIQUISPE	DAVID	DANIEL	PFC	BOLIVIA	TAC-7-2
CONDORI	APAZA	BONIFACIO		PFC	BOLIVIA	TAC-7-2
LECOÑA	HILAYA	CARLOS		SPC	BOLIVIA	TAC-7-2
MAMANI	BARRIZUETA	JULIO		SFC	BOLIVIA	TAC-7-2
MARTINEZ	FLORES	EDGAR	EDWIN	PFC	BOLIVIA	TAC-7-2
NINA	FLORES	SIMEON		SFC	BOLIVIA	TAC-7-2

Last Name	2nd Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Rank	Country	Course
FARISACA	YANA	ALFREDO		PFC	BOLIVIA	TAC-7-2
QUINTEROS	AGUIRRE	FRANKLIN	COX	SPC	BOLIVIA	TAC-7-2
QUISPE	FERNANDEZ	GONZALO		PFC	BOLIVIA	TAC-7-2
RAMOS	MAMANI	ANGEL		PFC	BOLIVIA	TAC-7-2
TINTARES	MORUNO	WILSON	BERNARDO	PFC	BOLIVIA	TAC-7-2
VARGAS	VELIZ	GREGORIO		SGT	BOLIVIA	TAC-7-2
CHILLAMBO		GRUGDIVA		SFC	PANAMA	TAC-7-2
LOAIZA	ECHEVERRI	JAIME	EDUARDO	SGT	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
GARCIA	GIL	WILMER		PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
CARDONA		DIEGO	FERNANDO	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
CONTRERAS	NORIEGA	GIOVANI		PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
CONTRERAS	PENA	JORGE	ENRIQUE	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
DE ORO	GRANADOS	GERMAN	SEGUNDO	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
GONZALES	SARAVIA	VICTOR	LUIS	1LT	BOLIVIA	TAC-8
GORDILLO	MONJE	ALLEX	JHOUGMAN	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
GUTIERREZ	CHARRY	HENRY	ALEXANDER	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
HENAO	CARDONA	DIEGO	FERNANDO	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
LASSO		LUIS	FERNANDO	SGT	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
LINARES	CACUA	OSWALDO	ARTURO	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
LOPEZ	ALVAREZ	ALEX	MAURICIO	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
MAYUZA	ALBA	JHON	JAIRO	SGT	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
MENDOZA	PLATA	DANIEL	OSWALDO	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
MUELA	CARMONA	PEDRO	PABLO	SGT	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
ORTIZ	MALAGON	NESTOR	ANDRES	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
RAMIREZ	TELLEZ	JHON	ANDREE	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
RAMIREZ	OSORIO	JORGE	ELIECER	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
ROMAN	MILLAN	ANDRES	AUGUSTO	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
RESTREPO	GRANADA	ARNULFO	ANTONIO	SGT	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
RUEDA	BERNAL	ROGERS	STIVE	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
SANCHEZ	MURILLO	JOAN	GILBERTO	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
TRUJILLO	ACOSTA	ALBER	ANDRES	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
VARGAS	SERNA	CARLOS	ENRIQUE	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
VELASQUEZ	VILLARREAL	EFRAIN		PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
VELEZ	DIAZ	ADISON	ANDRES	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
VELEZ	OSPINA	JUAN	DAVID	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
VERA	DIAZ	FELIX	ANTONIO	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
GARCIA	VELEZ	JUAN	LUIS	PFC	ECUADOR	TAC-8
TARDENCILLA		HERTHY	RAMON	1LT	NICARAGUA	TAC-8
OSPINA	LOPEZ	EUFREN	DAVID	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
ROMAN	MORALES	WILLIAM	ALBERTO	PV2	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
MARTINEZ	HERNANDEZ	MARIO	MAURICIO	SSG	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
VELANDIA	BOTIA	JAIRO	FIDEL	1LT	COLOMBIA	TAC-8
PEREZ	YUNDA	HIMBLER		SSG	COLOMBIA	TAC-8

Exhibit 2

SCHOOL OF THE AMERICAS GRADUATES

Nations are listed in alphabetical order. Graduates are listed in the left column along with the course(s) taken and the year. The right column describes events of human rights abuse in which the soldier took part. Sources are indicated by parenthetical abbreviations in bold, italic upper case letters (i.e., ***(ETEC)***); a key to the abbreviations appears on the last page of this list. The brevity of this list is due to the difficulty in obtaining documented proof of war crimes that occurred anywhere from one to thirty years ago in nations whose militaries protect their own to an unimaginable, at times inhuman, degree.

A R G E N T I N A	
COL Mario Davico 1971, Military Intelligence Officer Course	**Advisor, Honduran Battalion 3-16, 1980's:** One of several Argentinian military advisors present in Honduras during the early 1980's. The Honduran Armed Forces, particularly Battalion 3-16, were taught the "Argentine Method" of extreme repression practiced successfully during Argentina's "dirty war" (1976-1983). Techniques included arbitrary detention, torture, extrajudicial executions, and methods of disposing of the bodies of the victims. ***(AW:TFS)***
GEN Leopoldo Galtieri 1949, Engineer Course	**Military dictator, 1981-82: Achieved power by means of a violent coup,** ousting Roberto Viola, below. ***(WP, 5/19/94)*** Galtieri was convicted and sentenced to 12 years in prison for leading Argentina into the disastrous war with Britain for control of the Falkland Islands. He was pardoned, along with 280 other human rights abusers by President Carlos Menem in October 1989. ***(NYT, 10/12/89)***
GEN Roberto Viola 1971, Tactical Officer, Arg. Cadet Course	**Military dictator, 1981:** Achieved power via scheduled change of military rulers. ***(WP, 5/19/94)*** In December 1985, Viola was convicted of murder, kidnapping and torture during the "dirty war." ***(NYT, 10/8/89)***
B O L I V I A	
Luis Arce Gómez 1958, Communications Officer 1958, Tactical Officer, Radio Repair	**Armed insurrection** (convicted), **1980:** With García Meza Tejada, Arce Gómez plotted and executed a bloody coup, which occurred on July 17, 1980. (García Meza became "president" and Arce Gómez minister of the interior.) Prior to the coup, Arce Gómez was in charge of assembling a paramilitary force to overthrow the government. (One of his recruits was Klaus Barbie.) ***(AW:BTR)*** **Drug trafficking** (convicted), **1989:** Arce Gómez, who was declared a fugitive from justice in 1986, was captured by Bolivian police in 1989. With the approval of the Bolivian government, he was handed over to the United States and is currently serving a 30-year sentence in Miami for drug-trafficking. ***(AW:BTR)***
GEN Hugo Banzer Suárez 1956, Motor Officer Course 1988, SOA "Hall of Fame" 1989, Guest Speaker	**Military dictator, 1971-78: Achieved power by means of a violent coup.** Developed the "Banzer Plan" to silence outspoken members of the Church; the plan became a blueprint for repression throughout Latin America. Also known for sheltering Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie, "The Butcher of Lyons," and for supporting and collaborating with García Meza's regime. ***(AJC, 10/30/88; AW:BTR)***
CPT Gonzalo Cuellar Justinio 1990, General Staff Officer Course	**Mistreatment of prisoners, 1990:** Cuellar Justinio has been charged with illegal detention of prisoners, assault, soliciting pay-offs in exchange for releases, forcing prisoners to sign false confessions. ***(AIN)***
GEN Mario Escobari Guerra 1959, Engineer Officer Course	**Issuing unconstitutional decrees** (convicted) **in cooperation with armed insurrection, 1980:** Convicted in April 1993 for signing unconstitutional decrees in cooperation with García Meza. ***(BSC)***
Ruben Dario Guzmán Hurtado 1970, Small Unit Warfare	**Issuing unconstitutional decrees and fraud** (convicted) in cooperation with armed insurrection, 1980: Guzmán Hurtado was sentenced in April 1993 on charges related to García Meza's 1980 coup. ***(BSC)***
CPT Carlos Helguero Larrea 1970, Small Unit Warfare	**Armed insurrection** (implicated), **1980:** Implicated in cases of murder committed in association with the García Meza coup in 1980. ***(BSC)***
CPT Tito Montaño Belzu 1970, Small Unit Warfare	**Armed insurrection, murder** (convicted), **1980:** Paramilitarist Montaño Belzu was sentenced (on April 21, 1993) to 30 years in prison for murder, and 20 years for genocide, in connection with García Meza's bloody 1980 coup. ***(AW:BTR)***
COL Avelino Rivero Parada 1977, Joint Operations	**Issuing unconstitutional decrees** (convicted) **in cooperation with armed insurrection, 1980:** Convicted in April 1993 for signing unconstitutional decrees in cooperation with García Meza -- including annullments of democratic elections, abnegation of trade union rights, purging university teaching and administrative staff, illegal purchases of land, vehicles and aircraft for the armed forces, and dismissal and replacement of the Bolivian Supreme Court. Rivero Parada was minister of public health and social security under García Meza. ***(AW:BTR)***
LTC Freddy Quiroga-Reque 1980, Joint Operations Course	**Armed insurrection, murder** (convicted), **1980:** Sentenced (on April 21, 1993) to 30 years in prison for murder in connection with García Meza's bloody 1980 coup. ***(AW:BTR, BSC)***

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Vice-Admiral Alberto Saenz Klinsky 1973, "O-4"	**Minister under Garcia Meza:** Sainz Klinsky was a member of Garcia Meza's second cabinet, but was never formally charged with issuing unconstitutional decrees. ***(AW:BTR)***
COL Rogelio Vargas 1990, General Staff Officer Course	**Mistreatment of prisoners, 1990:** 240 prisoners were beaten, denied food, forced to stay on their knees for hours on November 7, 1990. ***(AIN)***
GEN Guido Vildoso Calderón 1962, Infantry Weapons and Tactics	**Military dictator, 1982:** Achieved power by military appointment. ***(WP, 6/19/94)***
C H I L E	***Augusto Pinochet is not a graduate of the School of the Americas; yet his influence is held in high esteem. In 1991, visitors could view a note from Pinochet, and a ceremonial sword donated by him, on display in the office of the Commandant. (Charles Call, MH, 8/9/93)***
COL Pablo Belmar 1987, Guest Instructor 1968, Basic Arms Orientation Course	**Torture, murder of U.N. official, 1976:** Directly implicated in the 1976 torture and murder of United Nations official Carmelo Soria, whose neck was broken after he was arrested and tortured by Chilean DINA personnel. (DINA -- Dirección de Inteligencia Nacional -- was Pinochet's personal secret police force that operated from 1974-1977.) Soria's car and body were dumped in a Santiago canal in order to make his death appear accidental. ***(AW:UB)***
COL Alfredo Canales 1974, Basic Officer Orientation Course	**Barred exhumation of body, July 14, 1994:** In an event related to the disappearance of four soldiers in 1974, Canales personally barred the exhumation of a body believed to have been illegally buried on Army premises. Canales had earlier given his approval to the exhumation. ***(NSN 7/30/94)***
1LT Armando Fernandez Larios 1970, Combat Arms Orientation	**"Caravan of death," 1973:** Fernandez Larios was second in command to General Sergio Arellano Stark, whose tour of northern cities in 1973 resulted in dozens of summary executions. ***(AW:CIT)*** **Assassination of former defense minister Prats and his wife, 1974:** Fernandez Larios was one of two DINA agents charged with assassinating General Carlos Prats González, who was defense minister under the regime Augusto Pinochet overthrew. Prats and his wife were killed by a car bomb in Buenos Aires, Argentina. ***(AW:UB)*** **Assassination of former foreign minister Orlando Letelier, 1976:** Indicted in 1979 by U.S. grand jury for involvement in the Letelier assassination in Washington, D.C., three years earlier. (Letelier, Allende's foreign minister, was also murdered by a car bomb.) ***(AW:CIT)***
MAJ Carlos Herrera Jiménez 1971, Combat Arms Orientation	**Torture, murder, 1984; murder, 1982:** Sentenced in December 1991 for the torture and murder of a transport worker in La Serena. Also implicated in the abduction and murder of trade unionist Tucapel Jiménez in 1982. ***(AW:UB)*** Attended the 1971 course with Lauriani, below. ***(LL)***
1LT Miguel Krassnoff 1974, Urban Counterinsurgency Course	**Failure to testify, 1994:** Recently failed to show up at a hearing regarding the 1974 kidnapping and disappearance of four opposition soldiers. Krassnoff is a former member of the DINA, Chilean's now-defunct secret police. ***(NSN 7/30/94)***
LTC Fernando Lauriani 1971, Combat Arms Orientation Course	**Kidnapping, disappearance, 1974:** Implicated in the 1974 kidnapping and disappearance of brothers Juan Carlos and Jorge Elias Andrónico Antequera, Lauriani's was one of the few cases of military crimes to be tried after Pinochet's brutal dictatorship. Unfortunately, Pinochet brought all of his influence to bear and the case was finally handed to a military court, which, of course, absolved Lauriani and closed the case. ***(AW:UB)*** Attended the same 1971 course as Herrera, above. ***(LL)***
COL Jaime Lepe Orellana 1968, Basic Arms Orientation Course	**Torture, murder of U.N. official, 1976:** Directly implicated in the 1976 torture and murder of United Nations official Carmelo Soria, whose neck was broken after he was arrested by Chilean DINA personnel. Soria's car and body were dumped in a Santiago canal in order to make his death appear accidental. At the time the case was reopened in 1991, Lepe was General Pinochet's personal secretary. ***(AW:UB)***
C O L O M B I A	***On the basis of ETEC, the primary source in many of the following, Germany prohibited certain high-ranking members of the Colombian military from entering that country.***
1LT Pedro Nel Acosta Galvis 1986, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Murder of 11 campesinos, 1990:** Ordered the massacre or 11 campesinos, had his men dress the corpses like guerrilla forces, and then dismissed the killings as an armed confrontation between the Army and guerrillas. ***(ETEC)***
GEN Norberto Adrada Córdoba 1978, Training Management Course 1975, Special Maintenance Administration	**Disappearance, 18 June 1986:** Covered-up of the murder of William Camacho Barajas and Orlando García González, who were last seen alive in the hands of soldiers under Adrade Córdoba's command. ***(ETEC)***
CPT Delmo William Alba Rincón 1984, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Ramirez massacre, 1986:** Implicated in the murder of 6 individuals (4 were tortured) from the home of the Ramirez family. ***(ETEC)***
CPT José Ismael Alvarez Diaz 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Disappearance, 26 May 1982:** Covered-up the murder of Gustavo Alveiro Muñoz Hurtado, last seen alive with soldiers under Alvarez Díaz' command. ***(ETEC)***

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MAJ Alejandro de Jesús Alvarez Henao 1984, Joint Operations	**Paramilitary death squad activity (MAS), 1982:** Principal member of "Muerte a Secuestradores" (MAS), a paramilitary death squad responsible for numerous assassinations and disappearances. ***(ETEC)***
CPT Gilberto Alzate Alzate 1983, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Segovia Massacre, 1988:** Implicated in the massacre at Segovia in which 43 people died, including several children. ***(ETEC)***
1LT Luis Enrique Andrade Ortiz 1983, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Massacre of a judicial commission, 1989:** Believed to be an intellectual author of the paramilitary massacre of 12 officials, including 2 judges, who were investigating military/paramilitary cooperations. **Assassination, 1988:** Ordered the assassination of farmer Jorge Ramirez, carried out by a military/paramilitary patrol under his command. **Assassination, 1988:** Ordered the assassination of José Sánchez, also carried out by military/paramilitary soldiers under his command. Then he had the corpse put on display for the benefit of the public. **Ramirez family massacre, 1986:** Andrade Ortiz was one of officers in charge of military/paramilitary soldiers who broke into the home of the Ramirez family, killed two members outright; and captured 4 others whose bodies were found later with signs of torture. ***(ETEC)***
LTC Virgilio Anzola Montero 1967, Cadet Orientation Course	**Torture, murder of 5 campesinos, 1986:** Covered-up the torture and murder of five campesinos by soldiers under his command. ***(ETEC)*** **Paramilitary death squad activity (MAS), 1982:** Anzola Montero used a paramilitary death squad, "Muerte a Sequestradores" (MAS), to carry out assassinations and disappearances.
GEN José María Arbelaez Caballero 1954, Communications Officer	**Disappearances, 1982:** Arbelaez Caballero provided false information to investigators, the media and human rights organizations in order to protect army and police personnel responsible for a 13 disappearances in the Cundinamarca department. ***(ETEC)***
1LT Jaime Gabriel Arcos Negret 1986, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Disappearance, 18 January 1988:** Implicated in the disappearance of Héctor Suárez. ***(ETEC)***
GEN Agustin Ardila Uribe 1984, Command and General Staff College (Commandant's List)	**Imprisoned town mayor for publishing poem against violence, 1993:** In 1993, commander Ardila had town mayor Tirso Velez of Tibu arrested and imprisoned for being a terrorist. His crime? Publishing a poem against both guerrilla and army violence. ***(AW:SW)*** **Commander, Mobile Brigade 2:** Colombia's "Mobile Brigades" are unique in that they have no permanent base; their commanders answer only to the Army high command in Bogotá. Mobile brigade soldiers wear distinctive, U.S. Army-style camouflage and *no name patches*. A "broad, consistent and often shocking" pattern of serious human rights violations follows the Mobile Brigades -- including Ardila's Mobile Brigade 2 -- throughout the Colombian countryside. ***(AW:SW)***
CPT Carlos Javier Arenas Jiménez 1987, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Torture of 19, 1988:** Participated in the detention and torture of 19 individuals in June 1988, one of whom sustained permanent damage to both arms. ***(ETEC)***
2LT Julio Arenas Vera 1985, Combat Arms Orientation Course	**Assassination, 1986:** Implicated in the revenge-killing of of communist Gustavo Alfonso Macías Borja. ***(ETEC)***
GEN Víctor Julio Arévalo Pinilla 1975, Special Maintenance Administration 1971, Engineer Officer Course	**Torture, murder, 1989:** Strongly implicated in the torture and murder of Reinaldo Cuenca Wilson and Liliana Camacho Ipuz, and in the attempt to make their deaths appear guerrilla-related. ***(ETEC)***
***MAJ Julio Elías Barrera Bustos** 1982, Joint Operations Course	**Paramilitary death squad activity (MAS), 1981-82:** Protected and aided the military/paramilitary death squad MAS.
GEN César Eugenio Barrios Ramírez 1968, Military Intelligence Officer Course	**Murder, 1987:** Protected and covered for soldiers responsible for the extrajudicial execution of 3 campesinos, and the attempt to disguise the incident as an armed confrontation with guerrillas. ***(ETEC)***
LTC Luis Felipe Becerra Bohórquez** Not "formally enrolled." (See right.)	**Urabá massacre, 1988:** Colombian records indicate Becerra Bohórquez attended the U.S. Army School of the Americas in the early 1990's while a warrant was out for his arrest for his leading role in the massacre of 20 banana workers. The SOA claims Becerra Bohórquez was never "formally enrolled" in officer training there. Like Víctor Bernal Castaño (next page), and other officers in this section (indicated by *), it appears the Colombian Army sent Becerra Bohórquez to the SOA to avoid criminal investigations at home. **Riofrío massacre, 1993:** Becerra eventually led another massacre, this time murdering 13 civilians at Riofrío. In November 1993, after intense international pressure, Colombia dismissed Becerra from the military. ***(MIR, AW:SW, ETEC)

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GEN Harold Bedoya Pizarro** 1978-79, SOA Guest Instructor 1965, Military Intelligence Course	**Paramilitary death squad activity, 1965 - present:** " Throughout Bedoya's entire career, he has been implicated with the sponsorship and organization of a network of paramilitary organizations. Bedoya, who has never undergone any investigation for his involvement in the massacres of non-combatants or other dirty-war crimes, is an articulate proponent of the continued "legal" involvement of local populations in counterinsurgency operations." ***(Ana Carrigan, NACLA Report on the Americas, March/April 1995) **Paramilitary death squad activity ("AAA") , 1978:** Believed to be the founder and chief of the paramilitary death squad known as "AAA" (American Anti-communist Alliance). ***(ETEC)***
CPT Pedro Vicente Bermúdez Lozano 1981, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Urabá massacre 1988:** Implicated in the massacre of 20 banana workers. Although an investigation called for the dismissal of the soldiers involved, military court acquitted them, citing lack of evidence. Bermúdez was even promoted (along with Becerra Bohórquez, above) during the army's "investigation" of the massacre. ***(ETEC, AW:SW)***
LTC Victor Bernal Castaño** 1992, Command and General Staff College	**Fusagasugá massacre, 1991:** Colombian legislature asserts that Bernal Castaño was enrolled at the SOA to avoid having to answer to investigators about the Fusagasugá massacre of a peasant family. ***(Charles Call, MH, 9/9/92) The SOA enrolled him in its longest and most prestigious course, the Command and General Staff College, and made him "Jefe del Curso," (Chief of Course) ***(LL)***. **Disappearance, 1989:** Implicated in the disappearance of campesina Sandra Vélez Vélez. **Paramilitary death squad activity (Hure):** Protected and aided the "Hure" death squad in its criminal activities, including assassinations and disappearances. ***(ETEC)***
CPT José Gabriel Castrillon Garcia 1990, Infantry Officer Basic Course	**Disappearance, 1987:** Strongly implicated in the abduction and subsequent disappearance of José Jairo Medina Ramirez. ***(ETEC)***
1LT Mauricio Cervera Bonilla 1986, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Illegal detention, torture, 1989:** Participated in the illegal detention and torture of a union leader and 2 banana workers. ***(ETEC)***
COL Luis Arturo Cifuentes Mogollón 1973, Auto Maintenance Officer Course	**Torture, assassination, 1986:** Strongly implicated in the torture and extrajudicial execution of M-19 member Yolanda Acevedo Carvajal. ***(ETEC)***
LTC Hernán Alfonso Contreras Soler 1971, Special Maintenance Orientation	**Torture, disappearance, 1977:** Contreras Soler oversaw the capture and torture of Mauricio Trujillo and Omaira Montoya Henao . Montoya Henao was subsequently disappeared. ***(ETEC)***
1LT Edgar Ferrucio Correa Copola 1986, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Llana Caliente massacre, 1988:** One of the officers responsible for the massacre of 20 or more campesinos detained during a march demanding schools and health clinics. ***(ETEC)***
CPT Dario Enrique Cortés Castillo 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Torture, 1988:** Participated in the detention and torture of 19 individuals. One victim sustained permanent damage to both arms. ***(ETEC)***
2LT Rómulo Cortés Gordon 1985, Combat Arms Orientation Course	**Assassination, 1986:** Implicated in the revenge-killing of communist Gustavo Alfonso Macias Borja. ***(ETEC)***
2LT Tomas Emilio Cruz Amaya 1988, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Fusagasugá massacre, 1991:** In March 1993, Colombia's attorney general ordered the dismissal of Cruz Amaya for his role in the Fusagasugá massacre of a peasant family. ***(AW:SW)***
LTC Carlos Eduardo Dávila Romero 1967, Cadet Orientation Course	**Paramilitary activities (MAS), 1987-88:** Involvement with paramilitary death squads, including "MAS," at times aided by Israeli mercenaries. ***(ETEC)***
COL Rito Alejo Del Río Rojas 1967, Cadet Orientation Course	**Paramilitary activity, 1986:** Implicated in paramilitary activities, including the theft of an Army weapons shipment. ***(ETEC)***
COL Jaime Alberto Escobar Garzón 1981, Command and General Staff College	**Paramilitary activities (MAS), 1982:** Implicated in activities associated with the rightist military/paramilitary death squad "MAS" (Muerte a Secuestradores, or "Death to Kidnappers." ***(ETEC)***
1LT Germán Espinoza Rubio** 1982, Patrol Operations (Dropped) 1976, Small Unit Infantry Tactics	**Assassinations, 1982:** Assassinated several campesinos. ***(ETEC)
LTC Manuel José Espitia Sotelo 1991, Command and General Staff College 1982, Tactical Officer for 2 separate Cadet	**Escape of Pablo Escobar, 1992:** Espitia Sotelo was forced into early retirement in August 1992 after drug kingpin Pablo Escobar "escaped" from prison, where he was living in grand style. Espitia Sotelo was commander of the military police battalion guarding the prison. ***(AW:SW)*** (Escobar was discovered and killed in 1993.)

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COL Edgar Hernando Falla Alvira 1967, Cadet Orientation Course	**Assassinations, 1987:** "Intellectual author" of the assassinations of Unión Patriótica leaders José Dario Rodríguez and Fabiola Ruiz. ***(ETEC)***
GEN Carlos Arturo Farfán Quiroga 1971, Special Maintenance Orientation	**Paramilitary activity, 1987:** Publicly supported paramilitary death squads responsible for the assassinations and deaths of several campesinos. ***(ETEC)***
MAJ Jorge Flóres Suárez 1972, Military Intelligence Officer Course	**Paramilitary death squad ("AAA") activity, 1978:** Strongly implicated in the activities of the military/paramilitary death squad "AAA." ***(ETEC)***
2LT Octavio Fonseca Hoyos 1985, Combat Arms Orientation	**Disappearance, 16 September 1987:** Strong evidence links Fonseca Hoyos to the disappearance of Ramón Salvador Angarita Solano. ***(ETEC)***
CAP Héctor Alirio Forero Quintero 1977, Small Unit Infantry Tactics	**Disappearances, torture, 1988:** Commanded a patrol that disappeared 4 people on February 11, 1988. On the same day, he himself detained 2 more individuals and tortured them with the help of fellow SOA graduateCarlos Morales del Rio (below). The last two victims were released to civilian authorities several days later. ***(ETEC)***
LTC Luis Fabio García Correra 1985, Command and General Staff College	**Denouncing human rights workers, 1993**: "In May, June and July 1993, senior army officers of the Nueva Granada Battalion based in Barrancabermeja verbally attacked CREDHOS (Regional Committee for the Defense of Human Rights) workers when they inquired about or tried to visit detainees on the army base. On several occasions, officers, including Battalion Commander Luis Fabio García, accused CREDHOS members of being spokespersons for the guerrillas." -- Quoted from Americas Watch Report, *State of War: Political Violence and Counterinsurgency in Colombia*, December 1993.
GEN Daniel Enrique García Echeverry 1976, Command and General Staff College 1961, Military Intelligence	**Paramilitary activity, 1983 - 88, including Urabá massacre:** García Echeverry established and ran paramilitary forces wherever he was stationed. Witnesses and ex-members of his units have testified as to his role in planning and running squads in Antioquia and Santander, including his involvement with the paramilitaries who carried out the Urabá massacre of twenty banana workers in 1988. ***(ETEC)***
COL Fernando García Morales 1967, Cadet Orientation	**Paramilitary activity, 1986:** Ex-members of a paramilitary group from Puerto Boyacá testified that García Morales protected, aided and participated in paramilitary activities during his tenure as a commander of the "Barbula" battalion. ***(ETEC)***
MAJ Luis Roberto García Ronderos 1983, Patrol Operations	**Segovia massacre, 1988:** Implicated in the massacre of 43 people, including several children, in the town of Segovia. ***(ETEC)***
GEN Ramón Emilio Gil Bermúdez 1988, Guest Speaker 1969, Maintenance Orientation	**Corruption, 1994:** Dismissed from his position as commander of Colombian Armed Forces on November 22, 1994, in an effort by President Ernesto Samper to root out corruption and drug trafficking among the Colombian armed forces. ***(Reuters, 11/22/94)*** **Death squad activity (MAS) 1982:** Established, protected, and participated in the activities of the rightist death squad "MAS." ***(ETEC)***
GEN Carlos Julio Gil Colorado 1969, O-6	**Paramilitary activity (including MAS), 1980 - 92:** The highest ranking of 7 officers indicted in November 1992 for involvement with paramilitary groups in the Santander department. ***(AI:CPV, AW:SW, HRWWR94, ETEC)***
CPT Bernardo Gil Isaza 1981, Cadet Arms Orientation	**Urabá massacre, 1988:** Implicated in the massacre of 20 banana workers. ***(ETEC)***
1LT Juan Fernando Gómez Gallego 1985, Combat Arms Orientation	**Paramilitary activity, 1987:** Implicated in activities linked to the paramilitary death squad ROJO-ATA. ***(ETEC)***
MAJ Leonardo Gómez Vergara 1983, Cadet Branch Orientation	**Disappearance, 18 June 1986:** Implicated in the disappearance of William Camacho Barajas and Orlando García González. ***(ETEC)***
1LT Jorge González 1985, Combat Arms Orientation	**Paramilitary activity (MAS), 1981-82:** Implicated in activities of the right-wing paramilitary death squad MAS, or "Muerte a Secuestradores" (Death to Kidnappers). ***(ETEC)***
MAJ Luis Miguel González Monroy 1992, Officer Administration Course 1976, Small Unit Infantry Tactics	**Illegal detention, torture, extrajudicial execution, 10 May 1986:** Implicated in the detention, torture and murder of Yolanda Acevedo Carvajal. ***(ETEC)***
GEN Manuel Jaime Guerrero Paz 1988, SOA "Hall of Fame	**Mistreatment of prisoners, 1982:** In 1982, soldiers under Guerrero Paz' command tortured 4 prisoners, one of whom died of his injuries. ***(ETEC)*** **Illegal detention, 1988:** In a measure of questionable legality, he personally issued orders for the arrest of ten union leaders, most of whom were released within 2 weeks without charge. ***Amnesty International 1989*** **Paramilitary activities:** Throughout his tenure as armed forces chief and defense minister, the relationship between the Colombian military and paramilitaries remained close, and impunity was the rule for crimes committed by both. ***(CITL)***

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COL Carlos Guerrero Peña 1985, Command and General Staff College 1977, Military Intelligence Officer	**Paramilitary activity, 1986:** Strongly implicated in paramilitary activity in Puerto Boyacá (Boyacá). *(ETEC)*
GEN Marino Gutiérrez Isaza 1985-86, Guest instructor 1973, Military Police Intelligence Officer Course	**Disappearance, Murder, 1982:** .Implicated in the disappearance Gustavo Albeiro Muñoz Hurtado on 26 May 1982. His cadaver was found the following July 4. *(ETEC)*
GEN Hernán José Guzmán Rodríguez 1993, SOA "Hall of Fame" 1969, Maintenance Orientation	**Former Commander, Colombian Army, dismissed:** With 5 other top military officers, Guzmán Rodríguez was dismissed on November 22, 1994 by President Ernesto Samper. Samper overhauled the military leadership in the hopes of decreasing corruption and drug trafficking in the armed forces, and improving the human rights record of the military. *(Reuters, 11/22/94)* **Paramilitary activity (MAS), 1987-90:** Guzmán Rodríguez protected and aided paramilitary death squad MAS between 1987 and 1990, when it was responsible for the deaths of at least 149 people. *(ETEC)* **Illegal detention, torture, extrajudicial execution, 1986:** Guzmán Rodríguez commanded the soldiers who detained, tortured, gang raped and executed Yolanda Acevedo Carvajal -- then concocted the story that she committed suicide by shooting herself in the nape of her neck. *(ETEC)*
MAJ Hermann Hackspiel Olano 1976, Small Unit Infantry Tactics	**Urabá Massacre, 1988:** Implicated in the massacre of 20 banana workers. *(ETEC)*
COL Roberto Hernández Hernández 1970, Automotive Maintenance Officer 1976, Tactical Officer, Small Unit Infantry Tactics	**Paramilitary activity, 1980-90:** Consistently implicated in paramilitary activities in association with members of the extreme right. **Torture, 1990:** Supervised the illegal detention and torture of 42 people, most of whom were union members and human rights workers. **Trujillo massacre, 1990:** Implicated in the gruesome killings in Trujillo, in which many victims were dismembered with chainsaws. *(ETEC)*
1LT Edgardo Hernández Navarro 1985, Combat Arms Orientation Course	**Segovia massacre, 1988:** Implicated in the early evening massacre of 43 people, including several children, in the town of Segovia. *(ETEC)*
CPT Alejandro Herrera Fajardo 1977, Small Unit Infantry Tactics	**Disappearance, 1982:** Implicated in the disappearances of 13 people in Cundinamarca between 4 March and 11 September 1982. *(ETEC)*
2LT Albeiro Herrera Castaño 1986, Cadet Arms Orientation (Engineer)	**Disappearance, 1988:** Implicated in the disappearance of 4 peasants in the Santander department. *(ETEC)*
COL Leopoldo Hipolito Hincapié Segrera 1971, Automotive Maintenance Officer Course	**Disappearance, 1988:** Implicated in the detention and disappearance of René Herreño Ortega. *(ETEC)* **Torture, 1979:** Participated in the detention and torture of Olga López Jaramillo. *(ETEC)*
GEN Hernán Hurtado Vallejo 1954, Anti-Aircraft Artillery/Automatic Weapons	**Disappearance, murder, 1982:** Implicated in the disappearance of Gustavo Albeiro Muñoz Hurtado, who was detained in May, and whose cadaver was found the following July. *(ETEC)*
CPT Gilberto Ibarra 1983, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Used children to detonate mines, 1992:** On February 12, 1992, Ibarra forced 3 peasant children to walk in front of his patrol to detonate mines and spring ambushes. Two were killed; one was seriously wounded. *(FTT)*
CPT Cenén Darío Jiménez Leon 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Assassination, 1988:** Strongly implicated in the assassination of union leader Manuel Gustavo Chacón Sarmiento, whose assassination in broad daylight incited five days of strikes and confrontations between the military and the citizens of Barranca. *(ETEC, CITL)* **Disappearance, 1988:** Strongly implicated in the illegal detention, beating and disappearance of Héctor Suárez. *(ETEC)*
MAJ Miller Tarcisio Koy Nuñez 1983, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Assassination, 1986:** Implicated in the assassination of Unión Patriótica member Pedro Nel Jiménez. *(ETEC)*
GEN Fernando Landázabal 1950, Basic and Heavy Weapons	**Refusal to submit to civilian democratic authority, 1983:** Landazábal was forced to retire as Colombia's defense minister in 1983, when he refused to honor a government mandated amnesty for certain guerrilla factions. *(CITL)*
1LT Carlos Alberto Lasprilla Ramírez 1984, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Disappearance, 1988:** Implicated in the disappearance of René Herreño Ortega. *(ETEC)*
1LT Samuel Lesmes Castro 1984, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Torture, murder, 1986:** Participated in the torture of Yolanda Acevedo Carvajal, and aided in the cover-up of her assassination. *(ETEC)*
1LT Harvey Bernardo Londoño Muñoz 1986, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Disappearance, murder, 1989:** Implicated in the disappearance of Reinaldo Cuenca Wilson and Liliana Camacho Ipuz, whose bodies were blown up near a pipeline in order to seem like a guerrilla operation gone wrong. *(ETEC)*

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MAJ Germán Arturo Lopera Restrepo 1976, Small Unit Infantry Tactics	**Disappearance, 1982:** Implicated in the disappearance of 13 people between 4 March and 11 September 1982. ***(ETEC)***
CAP Fernando López Cifuentes 1992, Combat Arms Officer Advance Course	**Torture, murder, 1987:** Implicated in the brutal torture and murder of César Aqite Ipia and Miguel Ipia Vargas. ***(ETEC)***
MAJ Luis Fernando Madrid Barón 1978, Small Unit Tactics	**Paramilitary activity, 1987:** Implicated in the activities of a paramilitary group which killed 149 people from 1987 to 1990. Cited as the intellectual author of many of the assassinations. ***(ETEC)***
1LT Cesar Maldonado 1987, Cadet Arms Orientation	**Forced civilian to guide, 1991:** On patrol as part of Mobile Brigade 2, Maldonado and another lieutenant forced peasant Pedro Paternina Argumedo off of a public bus, made him put on an army uniform, and forced him to guide them for 8 days, without contact with his family. This is not an unusual tactic for Mobile Brigade personnel, *who wear US camouflage uniforms*, are responsible to no local authority, and *wear no name tags.* ***(AW:SW)***
MAJ Carlos Enrique Martinez Orozco 1975, Guerrilla Warfare Operations	**Massacre, 1988:** Implicated in the massacre of 18 miners in Antioquia, whose body parts washed in pieces down the river Nare. Martinez Orozco was subsequently promoted. **Paramilitary activity, 1990:** Protected a chief paramilitarist responsible for high-profile assassinations; and in June 1992 was charged in a military court for his connection to paramilitaries. ***(AI:CPV, ETEC)***
GEN José Nelson Mejia Henao 1989, SOA "Hall of Fame" 1961, Counter Resistance Course	**Use of U.S. counternarcotics funds for counterinsurgency campaign:** Former Chief of Staff, Colombian Army. Generals Nelson Mejia Henao and Luis Eduardo Roca thanked the US Congress in 1991 for $40.3 million in anti-narcotics aid which was used (illegally) in *counterinsurgency* campaigns in northeastern Colombia, where narcotics are neither grown nor processed. **(Ruth Conniff in *The Progressive*, May 1992)**
CAP Carlos Armando Mejia Lobo 1989, Psychological Operations Course 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Assassination, 1984:** Ordered the extrajudicial execution of communist Oscar William Calvo. ***(ETEC)***
CAP Carlos Vicente Meléndez Bohada 1978, Training Management Course	**Paramilitary activity (MAS), 1982:** Implicated in paramilitary activities associated with the rightwing paramilitary death squad MAS. **Assassinations, 1976-77:** Implicated in the assassination of campesinos Gilberto Vanegas and Alicidio Vanegas. ***(ETEC)***
1LT Luis Antonio Meneses Báez 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Paramilitary activity, 1981 -1991:** Engaged in all manner of paramilitary activities -- including illegal detentions and extrajudicial executions -- and described himself as a "coordinator" of armed forces and military intelligence. ***(AI:CPV, ETEC)***
GEN Pedro Nel Molano Vanegas 1962, Counterinsurgency Operations Course	**Torture, murder, 1978:** Strongly implicated in the torture and murder of ELN member Jose Manuel Martinez Quiroz. ***(ETEC)***
CPT Tomas Monroy Roncancio 1981, Patrol Operations 1976, Small Unit Infantry Tactics	**Murder (6 counts, convicted), 1986:** In June 1992, a military court convicted Monroy and 2 sergeants for detaining six workers ("suspected subversives"), forcing them into a cave, and slitting their throats. ***(AW:SW)***
LTC Mario Montoya Uribe 1993, SOA Guest Instructor 1983, Tactical Officer, Cadet Arms Orientation	**Paramilitary activities (AAA), 1978-79:** Implicated in paramilitary activities (specifically, bombings) of the paramilitary group known as "AAA." ***(ETEC)***
MAJ Carlos Alfonso Morales Del Rio 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Paramilitary activity, 1988:** One of three Army officers believed to have run a death squad which operated in San Vicente de Chucurí and El Carmen (Santander). ***(ETEC)***
MAJ Manuel Orlando Moreno Martínez 1975, Guerrilla Warfare Operations	**Murder of 3 woodcutters, 1988:** Implicated in the murder of 3 woodcutters. ***(ETEC)***
GEN Gustavo Pardo Ariza 1971, Irregular Warfare Operations	**Escape of Pablo Escobar, 1992:** Pardo was one of three Army officers (two of them SOA graduates) forced into retirement upon the "escape" of Pablo Escobar from prison . Pardo was head of the Fourth Brigade in Medellin; soldiers under his command were supposed to be guarding the prison from which Escobar literally walked away. ***(AW:SW)***
GEN Rafael Peña Rios 1971, Special Maintenance Orientation Course 1967, IW Operations	Stated baldly in an interview with El Tiempo that the military should be a force of repression. He bemoaned the fact that the military no longer had complete control of Colombia, equated political opposition (such as the Union Patriotica) with guerrilla warfare, and said that the way to end military abuse of authority was to give back to the military complete authority. ***(CITL)***

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MAJ William Fernando Perez Laiseca 1977, Small Unit Infantry Tactics	**Torture, 1988:** Participated in the detention and torture of 19 people in Pereira (Risaralda). ***(ETEC)***
CAP Eduardo Alfonso Pico Hernández 1983, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Urabá Massacre, 1988:** Implicated in the massacre of 20 banana workers. ***(ETEC)***
LTC Roberto Pizarro Martinez** 1981, SOA Guest Instructor	**Murder, 1986:** Implicated in the murder of Victor Manuel Aroca and the ensuing attempt at a cover-up. ***(ETEC)
CPT Gustavo Adolfo Pizza Giviria 1982, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Assassination, 1987:** Implicated in the assassination of Unión Patriótica presidential candidate Jaime Pardo Leal. ***(ETEC)***
1LT Luis Fernando Plata Aldana 1986, Cadet Arms Orientation	**Llana Caliente massacre, 1988:** Plata Aldana commanded one of the companies whose soldiers fired indiscrimately into a crowd of campesinos detained during a march demanding schools and health clinics in the Santander department. ***(ETEC)***
GEN Eduardo Plata Quinoñes 1977, Command and General Staff College (Distinguished Graduate) 1969, Maintenance Orientation	**Trujillo massacre, 1990:** At the very least, Plata Quinoñes is believed to have covered for officers involved in the gruesome campaign of killing and dismemberment in and around Trujillo in the spring of 1990. ***(ETEC)***
1LT Norberto Plata Sánchez 1976, Small Unit Infantry Tactics	**Torture, murder, 1980:** Participated in the torture of four M-19 members, one of whom died. ***(ETEC)***
CAP José Bertoli Porras Amaya 1981, Cadet Arms Orientation	**Torture, 1990:** Participated in the torture of 42 people over 7 days, most of whom were members of labor unions or human rights groups. ***(ETEC)***
1LT José Oswaldo Prada Escobar 1986, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Disappearance, paramilitary activity, 1988-89:** Implicated in paramilitary activities including disappearance, assassination, and the massacre of a judicial commission investigating military/paramilitary cooperation. ***(ETEC)***
CAP Orlando Hernando Pulido Rojas 1983, Cadet Branch Orientation	**Torture, murder, 1988:** Implicated in the torture of Felemón Cala Reyes in September 1988, and in his murder on 14 March 1989. **Paramilitary activity, 1987:** Participated in a paramilitary death squad responsible for the assassination of 149 campesinos between June 1987 and April 1990. ***(ETEC)***
MAJ Marco Aurelio Quintero Torres 1976, Small Unit Infantry Tactics	**Torture, 1988:** Tortured Jorge Ivan Pulgarin Arcila during 9 days in March 1988. Later that year, Quintero Torres participated in the torture of 19 people, one of whom sustained permanent damage in both arms. ***(ETEC)***
GEN Néstor Ramírez Mejía 1985 Command and General Staff College (Distinguished graduate)	**Assassination, 1986:** Implicated in the revenge-killing of Gustavo Alfonso Macías. ***(ETEC)***
CAP Carlos Hugo Ramírez Zuluaga 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation	**Paramilitary death Squad activity (MAS), 1981-82:** Colombian attorney general named Ramírez Zuluaga as one of several Army officers who were part of the military/paramilitary death squad MAS (Muerte a Secustradores, or "Death to Kidnappers"). ***(ETEC)***
MAJ Luis Fernando Ricardo Perdomo 1987, Psychological Operations Course	**Paramilitary death Squad activity (MAS), 1981-82:** Colombian attorney general named Ricardo Perdomo as one of several Army officers who were part of the military/paramilitary death squad MAS. ***(ETEC)***
GEN Luis Eduardo Roca Malchel 1991, SOA "Hall of Fame"	**Misuse of counternarcotics funds.** In 1991, this former Army chief of staff, with cohort José Nelson Mejía Henao (above), thanked Congress for $40.3 million in anti-narcotics aid, which they said would be used (illegally) in *counterinsurgency* campaigns in northeastern Colombia, where narcotics are neither grown nor processed. ***(Ruth Conniff, The Progressive, May 1992)*** **Torture, 1988:** Covered for those who tortured 19 people over 3 weeks in June 1988, one of whom sustained permanent damage to both arms. ***(ETEC)***
GEN Luis Alberto Rodríguez 1978, Command and General Staff College 1970, "O-7"	**Former head, joint chiefs of staff, dismissed** along with 5 other top military officers: Rodríguez was dismissed on November 22, 1994 by President Ernesto Samper. Samper overhauled the military leadership in the hopes of decreasing corruption and drug trafficking among the armed forces, and improving the human rights record of the military. ***(Reuters, November 22, 1994)***
GEN Francisco Augusto Rodríguez Arango 1969, Maintenance Orientation Course	**Murder, 1986:** Covered for those responsible for the revenge-killing of communist Gustavo Alfonso Macías. ***(ETEC)***

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GEN Luis Alvaro Rodríguez Fontecha 1975, Guerrilla Warfare Operations	**Paramilitary death squad activity (MAS), 1981-82:** Named by the Colombian attorney general in 1983 as a member of the military/paramilitary death squad MAS. ***(ETEC)***
CPT Mario Raúl Rodríguez Reynoso 1978, Small Unit Tactics	**Murder, 1989:** Implicated in the disappearance of Amparo Tordecilla. ***(ETEC)***
GEN Raúl Rojas Cubillos 1971, Special Maintenance Orientation	**Urabá massacre, 1988:** Implicated in the early morning massacre of 20 banana workers. ***(ETEC)*** **Segovia massacre, 1988:** Implicated in the early evening massacre of 43 people, including several children, in a central park in the town of Segovia. Several children were among the dead. ***(ETEC)***
CPT Luis Fernando Rojas Espinoza 1984, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Segovia massacre, 1988:** Implicated in the massacre at Segovia. ***(ETEC)***
1LT José Hugo Rojas Guzmán 1986 Cadet Arms Orientation	**Paramilitary activity, 1989:** Led a military/paramilitary death squad in Magdalena Medio. ***(ETEC)***
2LT Alejandro Rojas Pinilla 1985, Cadet Arms Orientation	**Disappearance, 1987:** Implicated in the abduction and disappearance of Ramón Salvador Angarita Solano from his home in the Santander department. ***(ETEC)***
1LT William Fernando Rubio Moreno 1986, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Murder, 1988:** Implicated in the murder of three woodcutters in Magdalena Medio. ***(ETEC)***
GEN Jaime Ruiz Barrera 1970, Military Intelligence Officer Course	**Assassination of Colombian attorney general, 1988:** Implicated in the assassination of Colombian attorney general Carlos Mauro Hoyos. **Torture, murder, 1979:** Ordered the assassination of Claudio Medina Caycedo and the disposal of his corpse. ***(ETEC)***
LTC Francisco E Ruiz Florian 1976, Tactical Officer, Small Unit Infantry	**Assassination, 1986:** Obstructed investigations into the revenge-killing communist Gustavo Alfonso Macías. ***(ETEC)***
CPT Marco Antonio Salazar Duque 1976, Small Unit Infantry Tactics	**Paramilitary (MAS) activity:** Investigations by the attorney general and others indicated that Salazar Duque participated in the military/paramilitary death squad MAS, and was personally responsible for the assassination of at least one individual. ***(ETEC)***
CPT Juan Carlos Salazar Salazar 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Illegal detention, torture, 1988:** Participated in the detention and torture of 19 individuals, one of whom sustained permanent damage to both arms. ***(ETEC)***
GEN Juan Salcedo Lora 1979, SOA Guest Instructor 1971, Special Maintenance Orientation	**Illegal detention, 1988:** Ordered the illegal and clandestine detention of Manuel Reyes Cárdenas. ***(ETEC)***
GEN Rafael Samudio Molina 1988, SOA "Hall of Fame" 1970, SOA Guest Instructor	**Massacre at the Palace of Justice, November 7, 1985:** Oversaw the Army massacre at the Palace of Justice following an attempt by the M-19 to take it over. The Army under his command set the building ablaze, resulting in the needless and horrifying deaths of many of the hostages. Other hostages were killed in Army crossfire, or, as some suspect, direct assassination. Even the hostages who lived through the horrifying ordeal were not safe; some were killed before exiting the palace and others were arrested and disappeared immediately upon leaving the building. Taped conversations between Samudio Molina and his commanders in the building establish that at no time did Samudio Molina act as an agent of the civilian government, but rather used the situation to prove the brutality of the Colombian military and to eliminate individuals, including Supreme Court justices, who were not staunch enough allies of the Colombian Army. ***(POJ)*** Samudio Molina has also been implicated in paramilitary activities since 1978. ***(ETEC)***
CPT Humberto Sanchez Rey 1982, Cadet Arms Orientation 1990, Advanced Combat Officer Course	**Assassination of Unión Patriótica presidential candidate, 1987:** Implicated in the drug-financed assassination of Jaime Pardo Leal, Unión Patriótica presidential candidate. ***(ETEC)***
GEN Manuel Sanmiguel Buenaventura 1962, CounterInsurgency Operations	**Urabá massacre, 1988:** Implicated in the massacre of twenty banana workers. **Torture, 1979:** Participated in the torture of Olga López and Augusto Lara Sánchez. ***(ETEC)***
1LT Carlos Eduardo Santacruz Estrada 1983, Cadet Arms Orientation	**Segovia massacre, 1988:** Implicated in the early evening massacre of 43 unarmed people, including children, in a Segovia park. ***(ETEC)***

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COL Ramón de Jesús Santander Fuentes 1986, Command and General Staff College (Distinguished graduate)	**Massacre, 1989:** Implicated in the military/paramilitary massacre of a judicial commission investigating military/paramilitary cooperation. ***(ETEC)***
MAJ José Ismael Sierra Sierra 1976, Small Unit Infantry Tactics	**Disappearance, 1982:** Covered for those who disappeared Gustavo Albeiro Muñoz Hurtado. ***(ETEC)***
MAJ Carlos Arturo Suárez Bustamante 1981, Tactical Officer, Cadet Arms Orientation	**Assassination, 1986:** Commanded the company that conducted the revenge-killing of Gustavo Alfonso Macías Borja. ***(ETEC)***
GEN Celso Suárez Martínez 1975, Special Maintenance Administration	**Massacre at the Palace of Justice, 1985:** Implicated in the disappearance of hostages who survived the Army's brutal handling of the M-19 takeover of the Palace of Justice in Bogotá. ***(ETEC)***
MAJ Luis Alberto Tobo Peña 1976, Small Unit Infantry Tactics	**Torture, assassination, 1984:** Implicated in the torture and murder of communist Luis Fernando Lalinde Lalinde. ***(ETEC)***
GEN Hugo Arturo Tovar Sanchez 1967, Tactical Officer, Cadet Orientation Course	**Clandestine detention, 1989:** Ordered the illegal clandestine detention of Argiro Alonso Avendano Palacio and Maricela Cuello Villamil. ***(ETEC)***
COL Orlando Elain Tovar Trujillo 1979, SOA Guest Instructor 1967, Cadet Orientation Course	**Torture, 1988:** Implicated in the military operation in which 19 individuals were arrested and subsequently tortured. One victim sustained permanent damage to both arms. ***(ETEC)***
COL Victor Manuel Trujillo Hoyos 1983-84, Guest Instructor	**Paramilitary death squad activity (MAS), 1981-82:** Protected and aided the military/paramilitary death squad MAS while assigned to the Fifth Brigade. ***(ETEC)***
1LT Orlando Ulloa Gaitán 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Assassination, 1987:** Implicated in the drug-financed assassination of Unión Patriótica presidential candidate Jaime Pardo Leal. ***(ETEC)***
GEN Luis Bernardo Urbina Sanchez 1985, Command and General Staff College	**Paramilitary death squad activity, 1988-89:** Fellow SOA graduate Meneses Baez confessed to Urbina Sanchez' involvement in paramilitary death squads, which he referred to as "self-defense" groups. **Disappearance, assassination, 1989:** Implicated in the assassination of Amparo Tordecilla. **Assassination, 1987:** Implicated in the assassination of Unión Patriótica member Alvaro Garcés Parra. **Disappearance, torture, assassination, 1987:** Ordered the detention, torture and assassination of Mario Alexánder Granados Plazas. **Disappearance, 1986:** Intellectual author of the detention/disappearance of William Camacho Barajas and Orlando García González. **Torture, disappearance, 1977:** Implicated in the torture of Omaira Montoya Henao and Mauricio Trujillo, and the subsequent disappearance of Omaira Montoya. ***(ETEC)***
CPT Jairo John Uribe Cárdenas 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Paramilitary activity, 1986:** Implicated in paramilitary activities, including assassinations and disappearances, in Llanos Orientales. **Ramírez massacre, 1986:** Implicated in the murder of 2 members of the Ramírez family, and the torture and murder of 4 others. ***(ETEC)***
COL Alirio Antonio Urueña Jaramillo 1976, Small Unit Infantry Tactics	**Trujillo chainsaw massacres, 1988-1991:** From 1988 - 1991, at least 107 citizens of the village of Trujillo were tortured and murdered. An eye-witness said Major Alirio Antonio Urueña tortured prisoners (including elderly women) with water hoses, stuffed them into coffee sacks, and chopped them to pieces with a chainsaw. The eye-witness was soon disappeared; Major Urueña was promoted to Colonel. After intense international outcry, Urueña was dismissed from the Army in February 1995. ***(AP, 2/7/95; ETEC)***
GEN Juan José Alfonso Vacca Perilla** 1980, Guest Instructor	**Disappearance, 1988:** Implicated in the disappearance of Manuel Reyes Cárdenas. **Urabá massacre, 1988:** Implicated in the massacre of 20 banana workers on the morning of March 4, 1988. **Assassination, 1987:** Implicated in the assassination of Alvaro Garcés Parra, mayor of Sabana de Torres. **Paramilitary activity (MAC), 1985:** Created a military/paramilitary death squad known as "Muerte a Comunistas" (Death to Communists) **Torture, 1979:** During his tenure there, the Escuela de Caballería was a torture center. Olga López Jaramillo was tortured there. ***(ETEC)
CPT Hugo Alberto Valencia Vivas 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Segovia massacre, 1988:** Implicated in the massacre at Segovia in which 43 people died, including several children. ***(ETEC)***
LTC Bayardo Vasquez Valdes 1977, Automotive Maintenance Officer	**Disappearance, 1989:** Implicated in the disappearance of Sandra Vélez Vélez. ***(ETEC)***

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CPT Freddy José Velandia Bottia 1980, Cadet Arms Orientation Course	**Torture, 1989:** Commanded the patrol that detained and tortured a union leader and 2 banana workers over several days in March 1989. ***(ETEC)***
GEN Jesús María Vergara Aragon 1971, Special Maintenance Orientation Course	**Fusagasugá massacre, 1991:** Failed to investigate the massacre for days after it happened, insisting publicly that guerrillas were responsible for killing a peasant family and two other men. ***(AW:SW)***
GEN Farouk Yanine Diaz 1990, Guest speaker 1991, Guest speaker 1969, Maintenance Orientation Course	**Urabá massacre, 1988:** Implicated in the massacre of 20 banana workers in Antioqua in March 1988. **Assassination, 1987:** Implicated in the assassination of the mayor of Sabana de Torres, Alvaro Garcés Parra. **Paramilitary activities (MAS), 1984-85:** Implicated in paramilitary activities associated with the death squad MAS. ***(ETEC)***
GEN Nacim Yanine Diaz 1971, "O-7"	**Disappearance, 1982:** Implicated in the disappearance of 13 people between March and September of 1982. ***(ETEC)***
GEN Hernando Camilo Zuñiga Chaparro 1978, Command and General Staff College 1968, Military Intelligence Officer Course	**Torture, 1988:** Commanded the unit responsible for the torture of 19 people in June 1988, one of whom sustained permanent damage to both arms. **Clandestine detention, 1988:** Ordered the clandestine detention of José Manuel Reyes Cárdenas. **Disappearance, 1986:** Implicated in the disappearance of guerrillas *and hostages* following the M-19's doomed attempt to takeover the Palace of Justice. **Torture, disappearance, 1977:** Ordered the detention and torture of Omaira Montoya Henao and Mauricio Trujillo. Omaira Montoya Henao was never seen again. ***(ETEC)***
E C U A D O R	
GEN Guillermo Rodriguez	**Dictator, 1972-76.** Achieved power by overthrowing elected civilian government. ***(WP, 5/19/94)***
E L S A L V A D O R	
COL Napolean Alvarado 1974, Military Police Officer Course	**Las Hojas massacre, 1983:** Covered-up of the Army massacre at Las Hojas, in which sixteen civilians were murdered and their corpses burnt. ***(UNTCRES)***
1LT Mario Arevalo Melendez 1989, Commando Operations Course	**Jesuit massacre, 1989:** Had prior knowledge of the massacre of 6 Jesuit priests and covered-up the massacre, which ultimately included the priests' housekeeper and her teen-age daughter. ***(UNTCRES)***
CPT Eduardo Ernesto Alfonso Avila 1967, Cadet Orientation Course	**Sheraton Hotel murders, 1981:** Planned and ordered the assassination of 3 labor union leaders. **Romero assassination, 1980:** Planned and ordered the assassination of beloved Salvadoran Archbishop Oscar Romero on March 24, 1980. ***(UNTCRES)***
SGT Antonio Ramiro Avalos Vargas 1988, Small Unit Training and Management	**Jesuit massacre, 1989:** Non-commissioned officer in charge of the small unit that massacred 6 Jesuit priests, their housekeeper, and her daughter. ***(UNTCRES)***
COL Carlos Armando Aviles Buitrago 1968, Cadet Course	**Jesuit massacre, 1989:** Aided in the planning and the cover-up of the massacre of 6 priests, their housekeeper, and her daughter. ***(UNTCRES)***
MAJ Armando Azmitia Melara 1967, Cadet Orientation Course	**El Mozote massacre, 1981:** Was operations chief of the battalion (Atlacatl) which massacred hundreds of unarmed men, women and children at El Mozote. ***(UNTCRES)*** **Lake Suchitlan massacre, 1983:** Commanded the Atlacatl battalion in the massacre of 117 people. ***(USACFPC)*** **Los Llanitos massacre, 1984:** Commanded the Atlacatl battalion in the massacre of 68 people, most of whom were under age 14. ***(USACFPC)***
MAJ Mauricio de Jesús Beltran Granados 1987, Small Unit Admin.istration/Instruction	**San Sebastian massacre, 1988:** Ordered the needless murder of 10 prisoners and participated in the cover-up. ***(UNTCRES)***
GEN Adolfo O. Blandon 1964, Infantry Officer Course 1960, Officer Cadet Course	**San Sebastian massacre, 1988:** Initially claimed that the ten civilians the Army killed were actually victims of "their own guerilla companions." He called U.S. congressional staff members who made inquiries about the case "political mercenaries," and suggested they leave El Salvador alone and investigate crimes in the U.S. ***(AW:AMSF)***

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GEN Juan Rafael Bustillo 1965, CounterInsurgency Orientation	**Jesuit massacre, 1989:** Planned and covered-up the massacre of 6 priests, their housekeeper and her daughter. ***(UNTCRES)*** **Torture, rape, murder of French nurse, 1989:** Bustillo (with 3 other SOA graduates) is wanted in France in connection with the torture, rape, and murder of 27-year-old Madeleine Lagadec in El Salvador in 1989. Her raped, bullet-riddled body was found with its left hand severed. ***(AP, 4/29/95)*** **Labor union murders:** Members of a school teachers' union claim that the Air Force, under Bustillo's control, targeted union members for torture and murder, including Maria Cristina Gomez and Miguel Angel Lazo Quintanilla ***(AI:TU)***
MAJ Natividad de Jesús Caceres Cabrera 1970, General Supply Officer Course	**El Mozote massacre, 1981:** 2nd in command of the Atlacatl battalion, which carried out most of the killing at El Mozote. ***(UNTCRES)***
SGT Mario Canizales Espinoza 1982, Patrol Course	**Dutch journalist murders, 1982:** Led the squad that carried out the ambush against 3 unarmed Dutch journalists. ***(UNTCRES)***
LTC Juan Carlos Carrillo Schlenker 1968, Cadet Course	**Tortured, denied medical aid to prisoner under his command:** His US-trained Atlacatl soldiers tortured a wounded prisoner for three days with, among other things, electric shocks. ***(USACFPC, 4/26/90)***
GEN Oscar Edgardo Casanova Vejar 1963, Engineer Officer Course	**Murder of U.S. churchwomen, 1980:** Planned and covered-up the rape and murder of three U.S. nuns and a Catholic layworker. ***(UNTCRES)***
COL José Emilio Chavez Caceres 1975, Military Intelligence Officer Course 1974, Urban Counterinsurgency Course	**San Sebastian massacre, 1988:** Officer in charge of the soldiers who carried out the needless murder of 10 civilian prisoners. ***(UNTCRES)***
COL Alejandro Cisneros 1974, Command and General Staff College	**El Mozote massacre, 1981:** Commanded a non-Atlacatl company that participated in the massacre. **El Junquillo massacre, 1981:** Failed to investigate the massacre of women and children in El Junquillo. ***(UNTCRES)***
Roberto D'Aubuisson 1972, Communications Officer Course	**Romero assassination, 1980:** Planned and ordered the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Romero, beloved champion of the poor in El Salvador.. **Death Squad Organizer, 1978-1992:** Organized El Salvador's death squad network. ***(UNTCRES)***
1LT Francisco Del Cid Diaz 1991, Combat Arms Officer Adv. Course 1988, Infantry Officer Basic Course	**Las Hojas massacre, 1983:** One of two officers in charge of the massacre of 16 civilians. ***(UNTCRES)***
1LT José R. Espinoza Guerra 1982, Spanish Officer Cadet Course	**Jesuit massacre, 1989:** Part of the patrol that massacred 6 Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her daughter. ***(UNTCRES)***
COL Francisco Elena Fuentes 1985-86, Guest Instructor 1973, Officer Supply Course	**Jesuit massacre, 1989:** Planned and covered-up the massacre. ***(UNTCRES)*** **Supervised death squad training, 1990:** U.S. Ambassador William Walker termed Elena Fuentes and the First Brigade "among the worst in terms of human rights." Besides commanding the brigade, Elena Fuentes supervised the training of a death squad called "The Patriotic Ones." ***(NYT, 12/13/93)***
CPT José Fuentes Rodas 1986, Combat Arms Officer Course 1980, Cadet Orientation	**Jesuit massacre, 1989:** Planned and covered up the massacre. ***(UNTCRES)***
1LT Francisco M. Gallardo Mata 1992, Combat Operations Course 1990, Combat Arms Officer Adv. Course	**Jesuit massacre, 1989:** Planned and covered-up the massacre. ***(UNTCRES)***
1LT Manuel de Jesús Galvez Galvez 1986, Psychological Operations Course	**San Sebastian massacre, 1988:** Covered-up of the murder of 10 civilian prisoners. ***(UNTCRES)***
GEN José Guillermo García 1962, Counterinsurgency Course	**El Mozote massacre, 1981:** Then-defense minister Garcia refused to investigate reports that hundreds of unarmed civilians were brutally murdered by the U.S.-trained Atlacatl battalion in the Morazon province in December of 1981. The reports turned out to be true. **Murder of U.S. Churchwomen, 1980:** Garcia also failed to launch a serious investigation of the murder of 4 U.S. churchwomen by members of the Salvadoran National Guard in December 1980. ***(UNTCRES)***
COL José Mario Godinez Castillo 1968, Cadet Course	**1,051 summary executions, 318 tortures, and 610 illegal detentions** are attributable to Godinez Castillo and soldiers under his command, according to the Non-Governmental Human Rights Commission in El Salvador. ***(CISPES)***

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LTC Julio Cesar Grijalva 1973, Combat Arms Course 1968, Cadet Course	**Massacred medical workers, patients at a field hospital, 1989:** US-trained Atlacatl soldiers under his command raped and killed medical personnel and patients at a Chalatenango field hospital on Feb. 13, 1989. Also under his command, US-trained Atlacatl soldiers repeatedly beat and sexually abused a 23-year-old factory worker, saying that no one could do anything to punish them because they were military personnel. ***(USACFPC)***
1LT Gonzalo Guevara Cerritos 1988, El Salvador Cadet Course	**Jesuit massacre, 1989:** Was a member of the patrol that killed the 6 Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her daughter. ***(UNTCRES)***
1LT José V. Hernández Ayala 1991, Combat Arms Officer Course	**Jesuit massacre, 1989:** Knew in advance of the massacre and aided in the cover-up of the murder of 6 Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her teen-age daughter. ***(UNTCRES)***
LTC Carlos Camillo Hernández Barahona 1975, Communications Officer Course 1972, Combat Arms/Support Services	**Jesuit massacre, 1989:** Planned and covered-up the massacre of 6 Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her sixteen-year-old daughter. ***(UNTCRES)***
CPT José Alfredo Jiménez 1971, Cadet Course	**El Mozote massacre, 1981:** Commanded a company of the Atlacatl battalion, which carried out the majority of the killings at El Mozote. ***(UNTCRES)***
1LT Ramón E. Lopez Larios 1992, Combat Arms Officer Adv. Course 1988, Infantry Officer Basic Course	**Jesuit massacre, 1989:** Planned and covered-up the massacre. ***(UNTCRES)***
1LT Rene Roberto Lopez Morales 1990, Combined Officer Advanced Course 1988, Commando Operations Course 1987, Combat Arms Officer Course	**Jesuit massacre, 1989:** Planned and covered-up the massacre. ***(UNTCRES)***
1LT Rodolfo Isidro Lopez Sibrian 1974, Combat Arms/Support Services	**Sheraton Hotel murders, 1983:** Planned and covered-up the murder of 3 labor union leaders. ***(UNTCRES)*** **Kidnapping for profit, 1982-1985:** Involved in a kidnapping ring that purported to be the FMLN and demanded ransoms from the wealthiest citizens of El Salvador. He made approximately $4 million prior to his arrest in 1986. ***(DOSRS)***
COL Nelson Lopez y Lopez 1968, Cadet Course	**Jesuit massacre, 1989:** Assigned to investigate the massacre, he instead participated in the cover-up. ***(UNTCRES)***
COL Dionisio Ismael Machuca 1984, Joint Operations Course	**318 tortures and 618 detentions, 1980-1993:** The Non-Governmental Human Rights Commission in El Salvador has attributed hundreds of cases of human rights abuse to Machuca. ***(CISPES)***
1LT Edgar Santiago Martinez Marroquin 1991, Combat Arms Officer Course	**Jesuit massacre, 1989:** Had prior knowledge of the massacre of Jesuit priests and aided in the cover-up of the crime, which also cost the lives of the priests' housekeeper and her daughter. ***(UNTCRES)***
CPT Carlos Napolian Medina Garay 1970, Cadet Course	**El Junquillo massacre, 1981:** Commander of the unit which burnt crops, raped women and children (many under the age of 12), and murdered them. ***(UNTCRES)***
CPT Juan Ernesto Mendez Rodriguez 1970, Cadet Course	**El Mozote massacre, 1981:** Commander of an Atlacatl company that participated in the massacre of hundreds of unarmed men, women and children at El Mozote. ***(UNTCRES)***
CPT Roberto Alfonso Mendoza Portillo 1980, Supply/Human Rights Course	**El Mozote massacre, 1981:** Commander of an Atlacatl company that participated in the massacre of hundreds of unarmed men, women and children at El Mozote. ***(UNTCRES)***
1LT Yusshy Rene Mendoza Vallecillos 1988, Commando Operation Course 1982, Spanish Officer Cadet Course	**Jesuit massacre, 1989:** Convicted for heading the patrol that slaughtered of 6 Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her teen-age daughter. ***(UNTCRES)***
COL Inocente Orlando Montano 1970, Engineer Officer Course	**Jesuit massacre, 1989:** Was in on the planning of the massacre, and cooperated in the cover-up. ***(UNTCRES)***
COL Domingo Monterrosa 1966, Parachute Rigger Course	**El Mozote massacre, 1981:** Commander of the brutal Atlacatl battalion, which massacred hundreds of unarmed men, women and children in and around El Mozote in December 1991. ***(UNTCRES)***

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LTC Mario Denis Moran Echeverria 1967, Tactical Officer, Cadet Course	**Sheraton Hotel murders, 1981:** On January 3, 1981, members of the National Guard murdered 3 labor union leaders at the Sheraton hotel in San Salvador. Moran Echeverria was part of the cover-up. ***(UNTCRES)***
CPT Oscar Armando Peña Duran 1986, Combat Arms Officer Course	**Major Human Rights Violations, 1993-94:** As Deputy Director of El Salvador's National Civilian Police, Peña Duran severed the close relationship that organization formerly held with the United Nations Observer Mission to El Salvador (ONUSAL). Under his leadership, cases of torture, arbitrary detentions and lack of due process abounded. Peña Duran gave privileged positions to former anti-narcotics officers who had not received specialized training; in early 1994, his thugs supervised "round-ups" of criminals which netted few arrests but violated the human rights of many innocent bystanders. Peña Duran resigned in May 1994 under intense pressure from many quarters, including that of the United States. ***(HRWWR95)*** **San Sebastian massacre, 1988:** Knew of the intent to murder 10 civilian prisoners, and cooperated with the cover-up. ***(UNTCRES)***
LTC Gustavo Perdomo Hernández 1991, Command and General Staff College 1974, Basic Combat Arms and Support	**Torture, rape, murder of French nurse, 1989:** In April 1995, a French court issued international arrest warrants for Perdomo and three other SOA graduates for involvement in the torture, rape, and murder of 27-year-old Madeleine Lagadec in El Salvador in 1989. Her raped, bullet-riddled body was found with its left hand severed. ***(AP, 4/29/95)***
CPL Angel Perez Vasquez 1987, Small Unit Training and Management	**Jesuit massacre, 1989:** Was a member of the small unit that slaughtered 6 Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her daughter. ***(UNTCRES)***
COL Roberto Pineda Guerra 1967, Cadet Course	**Plotted violent coup, 1992:** In 1992, U.S. intelligence reports implicated Pineda in a plot to violently overthrow El Salvador's then-President Alfredo Cristiani. ***(NYT, 11/8/93)***
COL Mario Adalberto Reyes Mena 1960, Officer Cadet Course	**Dutch journalist murders, 1982:** Planned and ordered the ambush and massacre of 3 Dutch journalists in the province of Chalatenango, whose murder served as a warning to other journalists who reported the cruelty of the US-trained Salvadoran military. ***(UNTCRES)***
LT Jorge Alberto Rivas Aguirre 1987, Combat Officer Course	**Santa Ana Murders, 1987:** On August 9, 1987 (less than six months after he attended the SOA) Rivas and 2 enlisted men from the Second Brigade abducted 4 men leaving a fair in San Salvador. One escaped, the bodies of the others were discovered by the highway 3 days later. ***(DOSRS)***
COL Manuel Antonio Rivas Mejia 1975, Urban Counterinsurgency Ops. 1970, Cadet Course	**Jesuit massacre, 1989:** Assigned to investigate the massacre, Rivas Mejia instead participated in the cover-up. ***(UNTCRES)***
LTC Rene Rodriguez Hurtado 1985, Combat Officer Review	**Torture, rape, murder of French nurse, 1989:** In April 1995, a French court issued international arrest warrants for Rodriguez and three other SOA graduates for involvement in the torture, rape, and murder of 27-year-old Madeleine Lagadec in El Salvador in 1989. Her raped, bullet-riddled body was found with its left hand severed. ***(AP, 4/29/95)***
LTC José Antonio Rodríguez Molina 1972, Combat Arms/Support Services	**San Sebastian massacre, 1988:** Could have prevented the killing of 10 civilian prisoners, but did nothing. ***(UNTCRES)***
GEN Gilberto Rubio 1976, Logisitics Management Course 1971, Tactical Officer for Cadet Course	**Jesuit massacre, 1989:** Participated in the cover-up of the massacre of 6 Jesuit priests, their housekeeper, and her daughter, who were all murdered at the priests' residence at the University of Central America in San Salvador. ***(UNTCRES)***
CPT Walter Oswaldo Salazar 1974, Engineer Officer Basic Course 1971, Cadet Course	**El Mozote massacre, 1981:** Commanded an Atlacatl company that participated in the massacre of hundreds of citizens in and around El Mozote. ***(UNTCRES)***
1LT Carlos Sasso Landaverry 1990, Combat Arms Officer Adv. Course	**Las Hojas massacre, 1983:** Was one of two officers in charge of the unit that killed 16 civilians and burnt their corpses. ***(UNTCRES)***
COL Roberto Staben 1982, Joint Operations Course 1971, "O-20"	**Kidnapping for profit, 1982-1985:** Strongly implicated in the same kidnapping ring as Lopez Sibrian (above), but released on lack of evidence. ***(DOSRS)***
COL Luis Mariano Turcios 1966, Parachute Rigger Course	**San Sebastian massacre, 1988:** Could have prevented the murder of 10 civilians, but did not. ***(UNTCRES)***

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COL Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova 1985, Guest Speaker	**Murder of U.S. churchwomen, 1980:** Ordered the assassination of 3 U.S. nuns and a Catholic lay-worker. ***(UNTCRES)***
GEN Rafael Villamariona 1983, Joint Operations Course	**Torture, rape, murder of French nurse, 1989:** In April 1995, a French court issued international arrest warrants for Villamariona and three other SOA graduates for involvement in the torture, rape, and murder of 27-year-old Madeleine Lagadec in El Salvador in 1989. Her raped, bullet-riddled body was found with its left hand severed. ***(AP, 4/29/95)***
GEN Juan Orlando Zepeda 1975, Urban Counterinsurgency Ops. 1969, Unnamed Course	**Jesuit massacre, 1989:** Planned the assassination of 6 Jesuit priests and covered-up the massacre, which also took the lives of the priests' housekeeper and her teen-age daughter. ***(UNTCRES)*** **Other war crimes, 1980's:** The Non-Governmental Human Rights Commission in El Salvador also cites Zepeda for involvement in 210 summary executions, 64 tortures, and 110 illegal detentions. ***(CISPES)***
MAJ Lizandro Zepeda Velasco 1966, General Supply Officer Course	**Murder of U.S. churchwomen, 1980:** Planned the murder of 3 U.S. nuns and a Catholic lay-worker. ***(UNTCRES)***
G U A T E M A L A	
COL Julio Roberto Alpirez 1989, Command and General Staff College 1970, Combat Arms and Support Services	**Torture, extrajudicial execution , 1992:** A paid agent of the CIA, Alpirez supervised the prolonged torture of Efraín Bámaca Velásquez, husband of U.S. lawyer Jennifer Harbury, and his execution. **Assassination, 1990:** Six months after graduating from the SOA's most prestigious course, while still on the CIA payroll, Alpirez ordered the murder of U.S. citizen Michael Devine. ***(NYT, 3/23/95)***
GEN Julio Arnoldo Balconi Turcios 1983, Command and General Staff College	**Disavows basic human rights principle, 1993:** In an interview with Americas Watch in October 1993, Balconi defended the actions of one of Guatemala's infamous civil patrols, which had nearly killed a guerrilla after capturing him. In defiance of the Geneva convention, Balconi stated that guerrilla prisoners "lost" their rights simply by being guerrillas. ***(AW:HIG)***
GEN Manuel Antonio Callejas y Callejas 1988, Hall of Fame 1970, Command and General Staff College	**Assassinations:** Under brutal dictator Lucas Garcia in the early eighties, Callejas was a senior intelligence officer in charge of choosing targets of assassination. Under Cerezo, was Armed Forces Chief of Staff, with Héctor Gramajo as Defense Minister.
COL Morris Eugenio De Leon Gil 1988-90, Guest Instructor 1988: Command and General Staff College 1970, Combat Arms/Support Services	**Publicly denounced humanitarian, 1994:** When Rosalina Tuyuc received a French Legion of Honor Award in 1994 for her humanitarian work in Guatemala, DeLeon publicly denounced her and members of her family, which in Guatemala is often tantamount to a death threat.
GEN José Domingo García Samayoa 1975, Infantry Officer Advanced Course	**Attempted coup, 1993:** One of three top Guatemalan officers (all SOA graduates) who supported former President Serrano's auto-coup attempt. ***(WOLA 9/29/93)***
GEN Edgar Godoy Gaitán 1987, Command and General Staff College 1975, Military Intelligence Course	**Assassination, 1991:** Strongly implicated in the assassination of Guatemalan anthropologist Myrna Mack. Godoy Gaitán, a former chief of Guatemalan military intelligence, was once on the CIA payroll. ***(Allan Nairn, The Nation 4/17/95; AW:HIG))***
Colonel Francisco Luis Gordillo Martinez 1974, Command and General Staff College 1961, Infantry Weapons 1961, Infantry Tactics	**Violent coup, 1982:** Gordillo aided General Efrain Rios Montt in the violent overthrow of the Guatemalan government in 1982., an event which initiated a period of immense brutality on the part of the military toward the poor and indigenous peoples of the Guatemalan countryside. ***(NYT, 5/28/95)***
GEN Héctor Gramajo 1991, Guest Speaker 1967, Counterinsurgency	**Genocide, 1980-1991:** Architect of genocidal policies which essentially legalized military atrocity in Guatemala throughout the eighties. ***(HAH)*** Found guilty by default of numerous war crimes in a U.S. Court six weeks before speaking at a prestigious SOA graduation. (***The Bayonet***, 1/3/92) Former SOA Commandant José Feliciano claimed Gramajo inspired many SOA policies. ***(The Benning Patriot, 2/21/92)***
GEN Manuel Benedicto Lucas García 1970, Command and General Staff College 1965, Combat Intelligence Course	**Former Army Chief of Staff** and brother to brutal dictator Fernando Romeo Lucas García described the G-2 (military intelligence) under his command as such: "If the G-2 wants to kill you, they kill you. They send one of their trucks with a hit squad and that's it." ***(Allan Nairn, The Nation, 4/17/95)***

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COL Mario A Mérida González 1985, Combat Arms Advanced Course 1970, Combat Arms and Services Course	**Pattern of brutality, 1994:** On January 1, 1995, Guatemalan president De Leon Carpio reassigned Mérida, then Vice-Minister of Governance, following several high profile cases of police brutality and impunity, including the murder of a 22-year-old college student and the death of Belgian priest Alfonso Stessel.
COL Luis Felippe Miranda 1985, Command and General Staff College	**"Escape" of CPT Hugo Roberto Contreras, 1993:** In May 1993, only hours after being convicted of murdering U.S. citizen Michael Devine, Contreras "escaped" from a military prison under the command of Colonel Miranda, who was subsequently promoted to general. ***(HRWWR94)***
LTC Otto Noack Sierra 1988-90, Guest Instructor 1987, Combat Arms Officer Adv. Course 1973, Officer Cadet Training	Commenting on Jennifer Harbury's fast in Guatemala in 1994 he scoffed, "An American lawyer fall in love with a Guatemalan Indian? I do not believe the history." ***(People Magazine, 11/14/94)***
MAJ Juan Guillermo Oliva 1991, Command and General Staff College	**Assassination, 1991:** Implicated in the 1991 assassination of Guatemalan anthropologist Myrna Mack. ***(AW:HIG)***
GEN Luis Francisco Ortega Menaldo 1973, Military Intelligence Course	**Attempted coup, 1993:** One of three top Guatemalan officers (all SOA graduates) regarded as the most critical and prominent supporters of Serrano's May 25, 1993 auto-coup. ***(WOLA, 9/29/93)*** Was head of G-2 (military intelligence) and on the CIA payroll in the late 1980's during a series of assassinations of students, peasants, and human rights activists. Currently works in Washington as general staff director at the Pentagon-backed Inter-American Defense Board. ***(Allan Nairn, The Nation, 4/17/95)***
COL Otto Perez Molina 1985, Command and General Staff College (Commandant's List)	**Assassination, 1994:** Chief of the G-2 (military intelligence) and on the payroll of the CIA, Perez Molina was in charge in 1994, when the General Staff was implicated in the assassination of Judge Edgar Ramiro Elias Ogaldez. ***(Allan Nairn, The Nation, 4/17/95)***
GEN Jorge Roberto Perussina Rivera 1974, Command and General Staff College 1973, Tactical Officer, Cadet Course	**Attempted coup, 1993:** One of three top Guatemalan officers (all SOA graduates) regarded as the most critical and prominent supporters of Serrano's May 25, 1993 auto-coup. ***(WOLA 9/29/93)***
MAJ Mario Sosa Orellana 1990, Officer Administration Course	**Torture, extrajudicial execution, 1992:** Implicated in the torture and extrajudicial execution of Efraín Bámaca Velásquez, husband of Jennifer Harbury. ***(NCR, 6/2/95)*** A former soldier also accuses Sosa Orellana of ordering the execution of a Guatemalan army soldier so that Bámaca's grave could be faked.
LTC Julio Alberto Soto Bilbao 1991, Command and General Staff College 1990, Training Management Officer Course 1974, Basic Combat/Counterinsurgency Course	**Torture, extrajudicial execution, 1992:** Implicated by former prisoner Santiago Cabrera Lopez in the Efraín Bámaca Velásquez case. Cabrera Lopez was the last friend to see Bamaca alive -- but transfigured by torture -- in a prison camp run by Julio Roberto Alpirez (above).
H O N D U R A S	
GEN Gustavo Alvarez Martinez 1976, Joint Operations Course	**Battalion 3-16, brutal human rights abuses:** His tenure as Armed Forces Commander in the early to mid 1980's was marked by brutal human rights abuses by the Honduran military and the formation -- with the help of the CIA and Argentine advisors -- of death squad Battalion 3-16. ***(AW:HRH)*** Alvarez Martinez was forced (with a gun to his head) to step down in 1984. He fled to Miami, got religion, returned to Honduras and was assassinated. ***(Baltimore Sun, 6/11/95)***
MAJ Carlos Alberto Andino Benitez 1972, Cadet Course	**Battalion 3-16:** Aided battalion members in capturing and murdering several rebels in 1983. ***(AW:HRH)***
GEN Reinaldo Andino Flores 1974, Military Personnel Management	**Arbitrary detention, torture, rape:** Andino Flores, current defense minster of Honduras, has been accused by Honduras' Supreme Court of crimes committed under his commad of the 101st Infantry Brigade during the 1980's, when many Hondurans were 'tortured, mistreated, sexually violated and arbitrarily detained" by that unit. ***(AP, 11/94)***
COL Lufty Azaad Matute 1968, Irregular Warfare Course 1963, Cadet Course (Distinguished graduate)	**Plot to take over armed forces, 1986:**. One of three officers (all SOA graduates) dismissed from Honduran military in 1986 for involvement in plot to overthrow then-chief of Armed Forces Humberto Regalado. ***(AW:HRH)***

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GEN Daniel Ball Castillo 1978, Joint Operations Course 1973, Command & General Staff College 1972, Internal Defense	**Battalion 3-16:** A key member of Battalion 3-16, organizing death squad activity during the early and mid 1980's. ***(AW:HRH)***
CPT Oscar Barahona 1982, Military Intelligence Officer Course (Distinguished graduate)	**Disappearance:** Responsible for the disappearance of Gerardo Vega Barbosa, April 26, 1981. ***(AW:TFS)***
COL Inocente Borjas 1971, Supply Officer Course	**Battalion 3-16:** National commander of the battalion through 1986. ***(AW:TFS)***
GEN José Abnego Bueso Rosa 1961, General Supply Officer Course	**Plot to assassinate, drug trafficking, 1984:** Formerly an ally in the U.S.'s Contra operations, Bueso pled guilty in 1986 to involvement in a 1984 shipment of 760 pounds of cocaine to Florida. Oliver North strove to keep Bueso from having to serve prison time in the U.S. ***(WP, 6/29/94; NSN 6/12/94.)*** The drugs were to finance the assassination of Honduran president Roberto Suarez Cordoba. Bueso Rosa was convicted in a U.S. district court in Miami in 1986. ***(Baltimore Sun, 6/11/95)***
COL Andino Cesar Angel Castillo Maradiaga 1982, Joint Operations Course 1980, Command & General Staff College 1973, Combat Arms Officer Advanced Course	**Murder, rape (convicted).** Convicted in 1993 for the rape and murder of a young college student in 1991, a crime which, because of its brutality, became a high-profile human rights case in Honduras. ***(HRWWR94)***
1LT Noel Corrales 1978, Infantry Officer Basic Course	**Battalion 3-16:** Was sub-commander of Battalion 3-16 in San Pedro Sula in the early 1980's. ***(AW:TFS)***
MAJ Adolfo Diaz 1979, Command & General Staff College 1971, Command and Unit Staff Course	**Battalion 3-16 (Group of Fourteen):** In 1981, commanded the Group of Fourteen, a precursor to Battalion 3-16. ***(AW:TFS)***
GEN Luis Alonso Discua 1982, Military Intelligence Officer Course 1972, Irregular Warfare Operations 1967, Officer Cadet, Jungle Operations	**Battalion 3-16:** Current Chief of Staff, Honduran Armed Forces. In early eighties, Discua commanded Intelligencece Battalion 3-16, known for its death squad activity. ***(AW:TFS)***
CPT Plo Flores 1974, Military Police Officer Course 1973, "O-27" 1971, Don de Mando 1968, Wheeled Vehicle Mechanics	**Battalion 3-16:** His house was used as a detention facility for the disappeared prior to their executions. ***(TFSFT, AW:TFS)***
1LT Segundo Flores Murillo 1978, Infantry Officer Basic Course	**Battalion 316:** Was in charge of interrogation and torture for Battalion 3-16 in the early 1980's. ***(AW:TFS)***
COL Juan López Grijalva 1991, 1992, SOA Guest Speaker 1975, Command & General Staff College 1969, Irregular Warfare Operations 1963, Officer Cadet Course	**Battalion 3-16:** Key member of Battalion 3-16, organizing death squad activity during the early and mid 1980's. ***(AW:HRH, AW:TFS)***
MAJ Oscar Hernández Chavez 1973, Cadet Course	**Battalion 3-16:** Former commander of Battalion 3-16 in San Pedro Sula, accused in 1986 of trying to assassinate the head of the Honduran Human Rights Commission. ***(CODEH, AW:HRH)***
GEN Walter López Reyes 1983, Joint Operations Course	**Battalion 3-16:** Key member of Battalion 3-16, organizing death squad activity during th early and mid 1980's. ***(AW:HRH)***

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2LT Ramón Mejía 1983, Faculty Development (OE-2)	**Battalion 3-16:** In charge of communications and transporting kidnap victims from various parts of Honduras to Tegucigalpa ***(AW:HRH)***. Along with Marco Tulio Regalado (brother of both Regalados, above), he was one of the officers most involved in torture, interrogation and murder. ***(AW:TFS)***
GEN Juan Melgar Castro 1962, "SOPM" Course	**Military dictator, 1975-78,** installed to replace former, more liberal military dictator. ***(WP, 5/19/94)***
LTC Roberto Nuñez Montes 1965, Military Intelligence 1963, Officer Cadet Course	Former military intelligence chief accused, in 1987, of organizing a raid on the household of an alternate Honduran congressional deputy. ***(AW:HRH)***
GEN Policarpo Paz García 1988, SOA "Hall of Fame" 1959, General Supply Officer Course	**Military dictator, 1980-82.** Achieved power through military appointment (replaced Melgar Castro, above). Tenure noted for corruption, and the high level of military repression, including the startling leap of activity attributable to Battalion 3-16. ***(AW:TFS)***
Juan Ramón Peña Paz 1965, CounterInsurgency	**Battalion 3-16:** Executioner of Battalion 3-16. The disappeared were executed on his order. ***(TFSFT)***
COL Guillermo Pinel Calix 1983, Command & General Staff College 1973, "O-6"	**Police brutality, 1987:** Former head of the much-feared DNI, the investigative arm of the national police. The former Honduran ambassador to Spain, Dr. Moncada Medrano, accused Pinel Calix of threatening his life in March 1987, when Pinel Calix allegedly burst into the former ambassador's house with 6 agents. When Moncada -- with machine guns pressed against his chest and back -- protested, Pinel Calix, who seemed heavily under the influence of drugs, said that he was "the boss in Honduras. If you give me that bullsh-- I'm going to make you disappear." ***(AW:HRH)***
GEN Humberto Regalado Hernández 1988, SOA "Hall of Fame" 1975, Command & General Staff College 1972, Internal Defense Course 1971, Command and Unit Staff Course 1961, Infantry Weapons and Tactics	**Corruption, strong links to drug trafficking, 1980's:** One year after being inducted into the SOA Hall of Fame, fellow officers accused Regalado Hernández of misappropriating millions of dollars in U.S. military aid. Officers contended that equipment provided through U.S. military assistance was regularly *sold* to unit commanders by Regalado, who then deposited the money in a "special account." Military assistance supplies sold by Regalado ranged from batteries to tires to gasoline. The *New York Times* article describing the unsubstantiated charges against Regalado also reported that the Reagan administration -- in 1988, the year Regalado was inducted into the SOA Hall of Fame -- suspected Regalado of providing protection to Colombian drug traffickers living in Honduras. Regalado's half-brother (SOA graduate Rigoberto Regalado Lara, convicted and imprisoned in the U.S. on drug trafficking charges) told authorities that his supplier was a close friend of General Regalado Hernández. ***(NYT, 10/15/89)*** On a different tack, as chief of Honduran armed forces, Regalado refused to take action against soldiers involved in Battalion 3-16 death squad activity ***(AW:HRH)***, and indeed appeared to cover-up at least some of that activity ***(AW:TFS)***.
LTC Rigoberto Regalado Lara 1971, Commando Unit Staff Course 1966, Basic Airborne and Parachute Rig. 1962, Communications Officer Course	**Drug Trafficking, 1988:** As the Honduran ambassador to Panama, 1988, Regalado was arrested in Miami while attempting to smuggle 26 pounds of cocaine into the U.S. ***(AJC, 10/30/88)***
COL Thomas Said Speer 1980, Joint Operations Course 1979, Administration Review 1977, Command & General Staff College 1964, Engineer Officer Course	**Plot to take over armed forces.** One of three officers (all SOA graduates) dismissed from Honduran military in 1986 for involvement in plot to overthrow then-chief of Armed Forces Humberto Regalado. ***(AW:HRH)***
COL Guillermo Thuman Cordon 1973, Command & General Staff College 1960, Military Intelligence Course	**Plot to take over armed forces.** One of three officers (all SOA graduates) dismissed from Honduran military in 1986 for involvement in plot to overthrow then-chief of Armed Forces Humberto Regalado. ***(AW:HRH)***
LTC Luis Alonso Villatoro Villeda 1982, Administration 1973, "O-6"	**Battalion 3-16:** Was head of Battalion 3-16 in 1986-1988, when that battalion disappeared, among others, Roger Samuel González Zelaya, a 24-year-old student. ***(AW:TFS)***
COL Amilcar Zelaya 1972, Command & General Staff College 1970, Command and Unit Staff Course	**Battalion 3-16:** His country home was used as a detention, torture, and killing center for Battalion 3-16 in the early to mid 1980's, where up to 30 prisoners could be kept at once. ***(TFSFT; Baltimore Sun, 6/11/95)***

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P A N A M A	
CPT Francisco Alvarez 1977, Training Management Course 1976, Special Mortar Course	**Attempted coup, 1988:** Supported a failed 1988 coup attempt; then escaped to Miami with a group fleeing from the failed 1989 coup attempt. ***(NYT, 10/11/89)***
CPT Juan Jose Arza Aguilera 1979, Small Unit Administration & Instruction	**Attempted coup, 1989:** Arza Aguilera supported Moisés Giroldi's October 1989 coup attempt against Noriega. He was murdered when the coup failed. ***(La Prensa, Panama)***
CPT Francisco Avila 1983, Commando Operations Course	**Murder, 1989:** One of eight soliders implicated in the murder of nine other soldiers who participated in a failed coup against Noriega. Avila is deceased. ***(La Prensa, Panama)***
CPT Jesús Balma 1979, Infantry Tactics	**Attempted coup, 1989:** As then-chief of Panamanian special forces, Balma was one of 3 key young officers (all SOA graduates) who supported Moisés Giroldi's failed October 1989 coup attempt. ***(NYT, 10/4/89)***
CPT Jorge Bonilla Arboleda 1983, Administration/Instruction course	**Attempted coup, 1989:** Supported Moisés Giroldi's October 1989 coup attempt, and was subsequently murdered. ***(La Prensa, Panama)***
1LT Felipe Camargo 1982, Combat Arms Officer Advanced Course	**Gunrunning, 1978-79:** Noriega put him in charge of a gunrunning operation that funnelled arms from Cuba through Panama and Costa Rica to the Sandinistas in Nicaragua. Camargo was imprisoned following the Panama invasion. ***(OMIP)***
LTC Elias Castillo 1973, Command and Unit Staff Course 1965, Counterinsurgency Operations 1964, Jungle Operations	Noriega's chief of military operations, he was a member of Noriega's "inner circle." Dinges describes him as "the tough professional with little appetite for politics." ***(OMIP)***
COL Armando Contreras 1962, Counterinsurgency Operations 1958, Military Police Orientation	**Barracks coup, 1982:** With Noriega, Paredes and Diaz Herrera, carried out a nonviolent barracks coup against National Guard chief Florencio Florez. ***(OMIP)***
SGT Aristides Cordoba 1981, Patrol Operations Course	***Murder, 1989:*** Cordoba went on trial on June 5, 1995 for the murder of nine soldiers who attempted a coup against Noriega in October 1989. ***(La Prensa, Panama)***
MAJ Luis Córdoba 1986, Administration Course 1978, Combat Arms Officer Advanced Course 1974, Military Intelligence Officer Course	**Assassination, 1985:** Implicated in the 1985 assassination (and decapitation) of Hugo Spadafora, long-time rival of Noriega. On September 13, 1985, the day before Spadafora's decapitated body was found on the Costa Rican border (an area under Córdoba's command), the U.S. intercepted a call Córdoba made to Noriega. Córdoba said, "We have the rabid dog." Noriega is said to have responded, "What do you do with a rabid dog?" ***(OMIP)*** Córdoba attended the School of the Americas at Fort Benning the following August. ***(LL)***
CPT Luis Del Cid 1965, Jungle Operations	**Drug Trafficking:** One of Noriega's codefendants in the Miami indictment issued February 5,1988 under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act. ***(OMIP)***
CPT Mario Del Cid 1980, Training Management Course 1976, Special Mortar Course	**Assassination, 1985:** Diaz Herrera (below) claimed that Del Cid, then an aide to Major Córdoba (above), was involved in the macabre murder of Hugo Spadafora. ***(OMIP)***
COL Roberto Díaz Herrera 1961, Infantry Arms and Tactics	**Barracks coup, 1982:** With Noriega, Rubén Darío Paredes, and Contreras, nonviolently ousted Florencio Flores as commander of Panamanian National Guard. Díaz Herrera also accompanied Paredes when he forced the resignation of President Aristides Royo. In 1987, when Noriega reneged on promises made to Díaz Herrera upon his (forced) retirement, Díaz went to the Panamanian press, giving hours of rambling interviews covering just about every dirty deal that he and Noriega were involved in. Days of rioting ensued. He was eventually arrested and exiled to Venezuela. ***(OMIP)***
CPT Asunción Gaitan Rios 1981, Infantry Officer Course 1980, Small Unit Administration and Instruction	**Murder, 1989:** One of 8 soldiers who went on trial in Panama on June 5, 1995 for the murder of 9 soldiers following a failed coup attempt in October 1989. Gaitan is a fugitive who is being tried *in absentia*. ***(La Prensa, Panama)***

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MAJ Moisés Giroldi 1982, Military Intelligence Course (Distinguished graduate) 1980, Small Unit Administration Course 1975, Counterinsurgency Operations	**Attempted coup, 1989.** Giroldi launched a coup attempt against Noriega on October 3, 1989. Giroldi had been instrumental in foiling a coup in March 1988 (see Macías, below). For this and other reasons ("Giroldi's a bastard, a sort of mini-Noriega," said an unnamed Pentagon official in a *Time* magazine article), the U.S. suspected a trap and failed to support the coup. Noriega had Giroldi murdered when the coup attempt failed. (See Sucre Medina, below.) ***(Time, 10/16/89; OMIP)***
CPT Cleto Hernandez 1982, Combat Arms Officer Advanced Course 1972, Military Intelligence Officer Course 1972, Jungle Operations	In 1975, Hernandez was a member of Noriega's G-2 (military intelligence). By 1985, he was second in command of the G-2 and was considered a member of the *pandilla* ("gang"), a group of younger officers closer to Noriega than some of his old cronies. ***(OMIP)***
COL Eduardo Herrera Hassan 1975, Command and General Staff College 1974, Command and Unit Staff Course 1972, Internal Defense 1966, Joint Operations Course	**Plotted coups for the CIA:** Noriega fired him from his post in Israel in 1988; he immediately went to work for the CIA, working on plots to overthrow Noriega. He worked closely with Senator Helms for a time; and the CIA finally put him off the payroll, calling him a "flake." ***(NYT, 10/23/95, OMIP)*** Yet, in post-invasion Panama, Herrera was chosen to lead the restructured military police force. Less than a year later, President Endara fired him and put him in prison. A military rebellion of sorts ensued, which was quashed by U.S. soldiers in December 1990 (1 year after the invasion). ***(OMIP)***
COL Marcos Justine 1976, Panamanian Officer Review 1962, Counterinsurgency Operations 1961, Engineer Officer Course	**Allegations of drug trafficking, 1989:** A *New York Times* article suggested that along with Noriega, Justine and 3 other SOA graduates were objects of the October 3, 1989 coup, because they were widely believed to have close ties to Colombian drug traffickers. ***(NYT, 10/4/89)***
CPT Javier Licona 1976, Commando Operations Course	**Attempted coup, 1989:** One of 3 key young officers (all SOA graduates) who supported Moisés Giroldi's attempted coup against Noriega on October 3, 1989. Licona, part of the Panamanian cavalry, was the highest-ranking rebel to escape Panama after the coup attempt. He fled to Miami. ***(NYT, 10/4/89,***
CPT Nicasio Lorenzo 1981, Combat Arms Advanced Course 1975, Counterinsurgency Operations	**Attempted coup, 1989:** Supported the October 1989 coup attempt by Moisés Giroldi. Lorenzo died in jail very soon after the coup failed; family and friends believed he was murdered; prison personnel said he committed suicide. ***(NYT 10/11/89)***
COL Leonidas Macías 1979, Command and General Staff College 1970, Combat Arms Officer Advanced Course 1967, Civic Action Seminar 1962, Engineer Officer Course	**Attempted coup, 1988:** As then-Chief of Police, Macías led an unsuccessful coup attempt in March 1988. ***(NYT, 10/4/89)***
MAJ Nivaldo Madriñan 1981, Command and General Staff College 1978, Combat Arms Officer Advanced Course 1972, Urban Counterinsurgency	**Destroying evidence, 1985:** Madriñan destroyed evidence (photos, i.d. cards, phone records) linking a major drug runner to Noriega. ***(OMIP)***
MAJ Boris Martínez 1965, Counterinsurgency Operations 1963, SOPM 1960, Infantry Arms and Tactics	**Coup, 1968:** Instrumental in the success of Torrijos' successful but bloodless coup against Arnulfo Arias. Shortly thereafter, Martínez overstepped his bounds and Torrijos exiled him to Miami. ***(OMIP)***
LTC Julián Melo Borbua 1974, Command and General Staff 1972, Internal Defense 1970, Combat Arms Officer Advanced Course 1967, Officer General Supply 1965, Counterinsurgency Operations	**Drug trafficking, 1984:** Until 1984, Melo was Noriega's right hand man; but Melo was ousted from the National Guard after a murky deal with Colombian drug traffickers went sour. One year later, Melo was "free and prospering, the charges against him having been quietly dropped in December 1984. He later opened Fananclero Facilito, a money brokerage in Panama City." ***(OMIP)***
COL Angel Mina 1965, Infantry Officer Course	**Allegations of drug trafficking, 1989:** A *New York Times* article suggested that along with Noriega, Angel Mina and 3 other SOA graduates were objects of the October 3, 1989 coup, because they were widely believed to have close ties to Colombian drug traffickers. Mina was considered a member of Noriega's "inner circle" at the height of his power. ***(NYT, 10/4/89)***

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GEN Manuel Noriega 1967, Infantry Officer Course 1967, Combat Intelligence Officer Course Military Intelligence, Phase II (Counter-Intelligence Officer Course) 1967, Jungle Operations	**Drug trafficking, racketeering:** De facto leader of Panama who, in 1988, became the most powerful foreign official ever indicted by the United States. He was, of course, captured by U.S. invading forces in December 1989. ***(WP, 5/19/94)*** Noriega's instructor at the 1967 counterintelligence course commented that Noriega was "outstanding." ***(OMIP)*** **Murder, 1989:** Believed to have killed one or more of the soldiers involved in a failed coup attempt in October 1989. On June 5, 1995, a Panamanian court began trying Noriega *in absentia*, along with 7 others implicated in the killings. ***(La Prensa, Panama)***
Major Federico Olechea 1979, Administration/Instruction Course 1978, Combat Arms Officer Advanced Course	**Coup attempt, 1989?:** Olechea commanded the U.S.-trained, crack Battalion 2000, which ultimately rescued Noriega from his would-be captors during Moisés Giroldi's failed 1989 coup attempt. Giroldi's wife claimed later that Olechea betrayed Giroldi, who had counted on him and his battalion to back the coup. Olechea was rumored to be in detention following the coup. ***(Newsweek, 10/23/89)***
SGT Ismael Ortega Caballero 1983, Faculty Development Course	**Attempted coup, 1989:** Supported Moiséd Giroldi's October 1989 coup attempt, and was subsequently murdered for doing so. ***(La Prensa, Panama)***
COL Julio Ow Young 1978, Command and General Staff College 1976, Infantry Officer Advanced Course 1969, O-5 1965, Infantry Officer Course 1963, Engineer Officer Course	**Allegations of drug trafficking, 1989:** A *New York Times* article suggested that along with Noriega, Ow Young and 3 other SOA graduates were objects of the October 3, 1989 coup, because they were widely believed to have close ties to Colombian drug traffickers. ***(NYT, 10/4/89)*** Ow Young was apparently out of a job either way; the *Washington Post* reported two days later that Noriega ordered the arrest of Ow Young following the coup attempt, not because he was considered a part of the coup, but because Noriega had been looking for an excuse to remove him so that he could promote younger officers. ***(WP 10/6/89))***
MAJ Armando Palacios Góndola 1981, Command and General Staff Course (Distinguished graduate) 1978, Combat Arms Officer Advanced Course (Distinguished graduate)	**Arrested following coup attempt, 1989:** Palacios Góndola was one of Noriega's closest advisors, heading an organization that supervised joint U.S./Panamanian operations. He was arrested following Moisés Giroldi's October 1989 coup attempt, though it is unclear whether or not he actively participated in the coup. ***(Time, 10/16/89)***
COL Rubén Darío Paredes 1958, Military Police Orientation 1961, Counter-resistance 1965, Infantry Officer Course	**Bloodless barracks coup, 1982:** With Noriega, Díaz Herrera, and Contreras (SOA graduates all) nonviolently ousted National Guard chief Florencio Flórez (who, upon inheriting the command of the Panamanian National Guard after Torrijos' death, "showed no ambition and had not even promoted himself to general"). Paredes himself then became commander of the National Guard; one of his first official functions (again, with Noriega and Díax Herrera) was to force the retirement of Panamanian president Aristides Royo. Having done this, he issued a set of decrees (all but one presented as "recommendations") that called for the resignation of almost everyone in the civilian government, the implementation of several new laws, a review of the labor code, and a 7-day shutdown of all newspapers. He had National Guard troops occupy the liberal *La Prensa*; they ruined or stole much of the equipment and files. ***(OMIP)***
COL Lorenzo Purcell 1977, Infantry Officer Advanced Course	**Allegations of drug trafficking, 1989:** A *New York Times* article suggested that along with Noriega, Purcell and 3 other SOA graduates were objects of the October 3, 1989 coup, because they were widely believed to have close ties to Colombian drug traffickers. ***(NYT, 10/4/89)***
CPT Evidelio Quiel 1983, Military Intelligence Course 1982, Instruction Course 1981, Curso de Buseo	**Murder, 1989:** One of 8 soldiers who went on trial in Panama on June 5, 1995 for the murder of 9 soldiers following a failed coup attempt in October 1989. Quiel is a fugitive who is being tried *in absentia*. ***(La Prensa, Panama)***
CPT Edgardo Sandoval 1980, Basic Combat Arms Course	**Attempted coup, 1989:** One of 3 key young officers (all SOA graduates) who supported Moisés Giroldi's attempted coup against Noriega on October 3, 1989. ***(NYT 10/4/89)*** Sandoval was murdered when the coup failed. ***(WP, 10/5/89)***
LTC Amado Sanjur 1961, Comando y Plana Mayor	**Attempted coup, 1969:** With Ramiro Silvera (below), led an unsuccessful coup attempt against Torrijos in December 1969. He was imprisoned, but later escaped with several others and fled to Miami. ***(OMIP)***
LTC Ramiro Silvera 1967, Command and General Staff College 1961, Counter-resistance Course	**Attempted coup, 1969:** With Amado Sanjur (above) led an unsuccessful coup attempt against Torrijos in December 1989. ***(OMIP)***
MAJ Heraclides Sucre Medina 1979, Administration and Instruction 1978, Infantry Tactics	**Murder:** Convicted in March 1994 of murdering Major Moisés Giroldi (above), who had attempted to overthrow Noriega in a violent coup. ***(NSN 3/13/94)***

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CPT Leon Tejada Gonzalez 1982, Tralning Management Officer Course 1981, Combat Arms Officer Advanced Course	**Attempted coup, 1989:** Supported Moisés Giroldi's 1989 coup attempt against Noriega, and was subsequently killed for his involvement. ***(La Prensa, Panama)***
GEN Omar Torrijos 1967, COPECODECA 1966, Command and General Staff College 1964, "SOPM" 1963, Counterinsurgency Operations	**Dictator,1968-1981:** Led a bloodless coup against civilian President Arnulfo Arias in 1968, emerging as Panama's de facto leader until his death years later. ***(WP, 5/19/94; OMIP)***
COL Guillermo J Wong 1981, Command and General Staff College 1975, Infantry Officer Advanced Course 1967, Jungle Operations 1966, Civic Action Seminar	**Attempted Coup, 1989:** As then-chief of Panamanian military intelligence, Wong was reported in some news reports to have supported Moisés Giroldi's 1989 attempt to oust Noriega. Others reported that Wong was arrested after the coup attempt, not because he was considered a part of the coup, but because Noriega had been looking for an excuse to remove him so that he could promote younger officers. ***(NYT, 10/4/89; WP 10/6/89))***
P E R U	
CDR Manuel Guzmán 1976, Commando Operations	**"La Cantuta" murders,1992:** Guzmán carried out the kidnapping of 9 university students and a professor, and delivered the prisoners a Special Operations team commanded by MAJ Martin Rivas (below). ***(AW:LC)***
GEN Nicolas de Bari Hermoza Rios 1976, Command and General Staff College	**"La Cantuta" murders, 1992:** As Commander of Peruvian Army, Hermoza refused to let the Peruvian Congress question officers involved in the "La Cantuta" disappearance and murder of 9 university students and a professor. He also issued public threats against the commission investigating the case and paraded tanks through the streets of Lima to back up his words. Later, a top governmental security adviser claimed Hermoza was himself involved in the formation of the death squad that carried out the murders. ***(AW:LC)***
CPT Telmo Hurtado 1982, Cadet Arms Orientation	**Accomarca Massacre, 1985:** On August 14, 1985, Hurtado participated in an army massacre of 69 campesinos (including six children) in Accomarca, Ayacucho. Only Hurtado, at that time a lieutenant and the most junior officer involved, was convicted, although eyewitness testimony linked five officers to the massacre. Hurtado was sentenced to 6 years in prison for "abuse of authority." But a state department report released in February of 1994 says Hurtado is free and has returned to active duty, a testament to the impunity enjoyed by most of the Peruvian military. Americas Watch reports he has since been promoted to captain. ***(AWUT, LP, 1/24/94)***
MAJ Santiago Martin Rivas 1977, Cadet Orientation Course	**"La Cantuta" murders, 1992:** Sentenced to 20 years on February 22, 1994, for the 1992 kidnapping and murder of nine university students and a professor. Martin Rivas was in charge of "The Colina," a unit comprised of soldiers with murder or assault raps -- in exchange for clearing their records, the soldiers performed clandestine, illegal operations such as disappearances and extrajudicial executions. ***(AW:LC;NSN, 2/27/94)***
Vladimiro Montesinos 1965, Cadet Course	**"La Cantuta" murders, 1992; death squad leader, torturer:** It is believed that Montesino runs death squad known as the "Colina" squad, which is a part of Peru's National Intelligence Service (SIN), and is probably responsible for La Cantuta disappearance of 9 university students and a professor On July 18, 1992. Nominally, Montesinos is President Fujimori's "advisor" to the National Intelligence Service -- In fact, most agree he is the spy organization's chief. One report describes him as Fujimori's "most trusted counselor." ***(AW:LC)*** 4 officers tortured after plotting a coup against Fujimori in November 1992 state that Montesinos took an active part in torturing them. ***(AW:HRP)***
MAJ (Ret) Luis Angel Morales Cespedes 1976, Officer Cadet Course	**Murder:** He ordered his subordinates to murder a civilian and hide his body. Subsequently sentenced to 15 years in prison. ***(AW:UT)***
1LT Guillermo Paz Bustamante 1982, Cadet Arms Orientation	**Accomarca Massacre, 1985:** On August 14, 1985, Paz Bustamente participated in an army massacre of 69 campesinos (including six children) in Accomarca, Ayacucho. Paz Bustamente was charged only with failing to report the deaths of two peasants during the massacre. The military chose not to convict him, however, on the grounds that he "lacked time, was tired and was experiencing a very tense situation." ***(AW:UT)***
MAJ Carlos Pichilingue Guevara 1980, Cadet Orientation Course	**"La Cantuta" murders,1992** (convicted)**:** Sentenced to 20 years on February 22, 1994, for the 1992 kidnapping and murder of nine university students and a professor. Pichilingue, with Martin Rivas (above) was one of the leaders of the operation. ***(AW:LC)***
GEN Juan Rivero Lazo 1963, Cadet Orientation Course	**"La Cantuta" murders, 1992** (convicted)**:** Former head of Peru's Army Directorate of Intelligence (DINTE), sentenced to five years in prison on February 22, 1994 for the 1992 kidnapping and murder of nine university students and a professor from the Enrique Guzmán y Valle University in Lima (La Cantuta). ***(NSN 2/27/94)*** He was the highest ranking of the five SOA graduates to be sentenced for the murders.

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General José Valdivia Duenas 1962, Communications Officer	**Cayara Massacre, 1988:** On May 14, 1988, army soldiers under Valdivia Duenas' command killed (with gunshot, bayonets, and farming tools) between 28 and 31 male residents of the hamlet Cayara. Returning four days later, the soldiers arrested many villagers, dozens of whom disappeared (only 3 bodies were recovered). Duenas was subsequently promoted. ***(PUF)***
GEN Juan Velasco Alvarado 1945, GS Functions	**Dictator, 1968-76.** Achieved power by overthrowing elected civilian government. (WP, 5/19/94)

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OVER

urces:

CFPC: Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus Memorandum, April 25, 1990
CPV: Amnesty International Report: *Colombia: Politcal Violence, Myth and Reality*, 1994
N: Andean Information Network Report: *Human Rights Violations Stemming from the War On Drugs in Bolivia*, October 1993.
TU: Amnesty International report, "*Latin America: Human Rights Violations Against Trade Unionists*, March 1991
JC: *The Atlanta Journal/Constitution*
P:Associated Press
W:AMSF: Americas Watch Report, *The Army Massacre at San Francisco*, 1989
W:BTR: Americas Watch Report, *Bolivia, The Trial of Responsibilities: The Garcia Meza Tejada Trial*, September 10, 1993
W:CDG: Americas Watch Report, *Clandestine Detention in Guatemala*, March 1993
W:CIT: Americas Watch Report, *Chile in Transition*, 1989
W:DIG: Americas Watch Report, *Disappeared in Guatemala: The Case of Efrain Bamaca Velasquez*, March 1994.
W:HIG: Americas Watch Report, *Human Rights in Guatemala During President De León Carpio's First Year*, June 1994
W: HRH: Americas Watch Report, *Human Rights in Honduras: Central America's Sideshow*, May 1987
W:HRP: Americas Watch Report, *Human Rights in Peru: One Year After Fujimori's Coup*, April 1993
W:LC: Americas Watch Report, *Anatomy of a Cover-Up: The Disappearances at La Cantuta*, September 1993
W:PUF: Americas Watch Report, *Peru Under Fire: Human Rights since the Return to Democracy*, 1992
W:SW: Americas Watch Report, *State of War: Political Violence and Counterinsurgency in Colombia*, 1993
W:TFS: Americas Watch report, *The Facts Speak for Themselves*, 1994
WTM: Americas Watch Report, Honduras: *Torture and Murder by Government Forces Persist Despite End of Hostilities*, June 1991
W:UB: Americas Watch Report, *Unfinished Business: Human Rights in Chile at the Start of the Frei Presidency*, May 1994
W:UT: Americas Watch Report, *Untold Terror: Violence Against Women in Peru's Armed Conflict*, December 1992
SC: Bolivian Supreme Court document: Sentencia Pronunciada en los Juicios de Responsabilidad Seguidos por el Ministerio Publico y Coadyuvantes Contra Luis Garcia Meza y
us Colaboradores, April 21, 1993
CISPES: Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador
CITL: *Colombia, Inside the Labyrinth*, by Jenny Pearce, 1990, Monthly Review Press, New York
DOSRS: Department of State Report on the Situation in El Salvador, April 1, 1988.
ETEC: Inter-American Commission on Human Rights report, *El Terrorismo de Estado en Colombia, 1992*
FTT: U.S. Committee for Refugees report, *Feeding the Tiger, Colombia's Internally Displaced People*, 1993
HAH: "Hector at Harvard," by Dennis Bernstein and Larry Everest, *Z Magazine*, July/August 1991
HRWWR94: *Human Rights Watch World Report 1994*
HRWWR95: *Human Rights Watch World Report 1995*
LL: La Lagartija/Info SOA, P.O. Box 86, Gilbert, IA, 50105: 515-233-8372 (e-mail: infosoa@igc.apc.org).
LP: Latinamerica Press
MH: *The Miami Herald*
MIR: Commission of Non-Governmental Organizations Report, *Massacre in Riofrio*, October 5, 1993
NCR: *National Catholic Reporter*
NSN: Nicaragua Solidarity Network of Greater New York Weekly News Update on the Americas.
NYT: *The New York Times*
OMIP: *Our Man in Panama*, by John Dinges, 1990
POJ: *The Palace of Justice: A Colombian Tragedy*, by Ana Carrigan, 1993
UNTCRES: *United Nations Truth Commission Report on El Salvador*, March 1993
USACFPC: U.S. Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus (House of Representatives) memo, April 25, 1990
WOLA: Washington Office on Latin America
WP: *The Washington Post*

The research for this list was done by Vicky Imerman of La Lagartija/Info SOA, PO Box 86, Gilbert, IA 50105, 515-233-8372. Questions should be addressed to her; any errors in
this list are hers alone.

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Exhibit 3

The Case for a Hearing on the School of the Americas (SOA)/ WHINSEC: The Inter-American Court Connection

Hundreds of graduates of the School of the Americas (SOA), now renamed Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (WHINSEC), have been implicated in human rights abuses, including extra-judicial executions, unlawful detention, forced disappearances, and torture. Governments of nations included in the jurisdiction of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Inter-American Court have sent their military personnel and police officers to train at the U.S. military training facility since 1946.

Despite a lack of transparency on the part of the SOA/ WHINSEC to release a complete list of names for those attending the school, SOA Watch has been able to obtain a partial graduate list of soldiers and police officers from nations in Latin America who have attended the school. Using these lists, human rights organizations are able to make the connections between names of human rights violators in Latin American militaries with graduates of the school.

The results of the School of the Americas Watch (SOA Watch) research indicate that of the Inter-American Court cases that cite the names of military officials in the judgment documentation, just over 69% of those cases demonstrate a match with the name of a graduate of the SOA/ WHINSEC. This represents the majority of cases before the Inter-American Court that cite military personnel.

SOA Watch analyzed the 79 posted judgments on the website of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and found 26 cases that cited the names of military or police personnel in the judgment for the case. The subject matter of many of the cases included issues such as the denial of a right to a fair trial or cases concerning violations of the Articles of the American Convention on Human Rights without citing names of individuals involved in the violation of those Articles. These cases that did not disclose the names of individual human rights violators were excluded. Of the 26 cases citing names of military or police personnel, 18 of the cases, or 69.2%, had a positive match with a graduate of the SOA/ WHINSEC.

The attached document lists the dates and case description of each judgment of the Inter-American Court with a positive match. For each case, the graduates are listed along with the date and title of the course they participated in at the SOA/ WHINSEC.

Thank you for your consideration of our request.

Sincerely,

Pamela Bowman
Legislative and Research Coordinator
School of the Americas Watch
PO Box 4566
Washington DC 20017
Tel: 202.234.3440
Fax: 202.636.4505
Email: pbowman@soaw.org

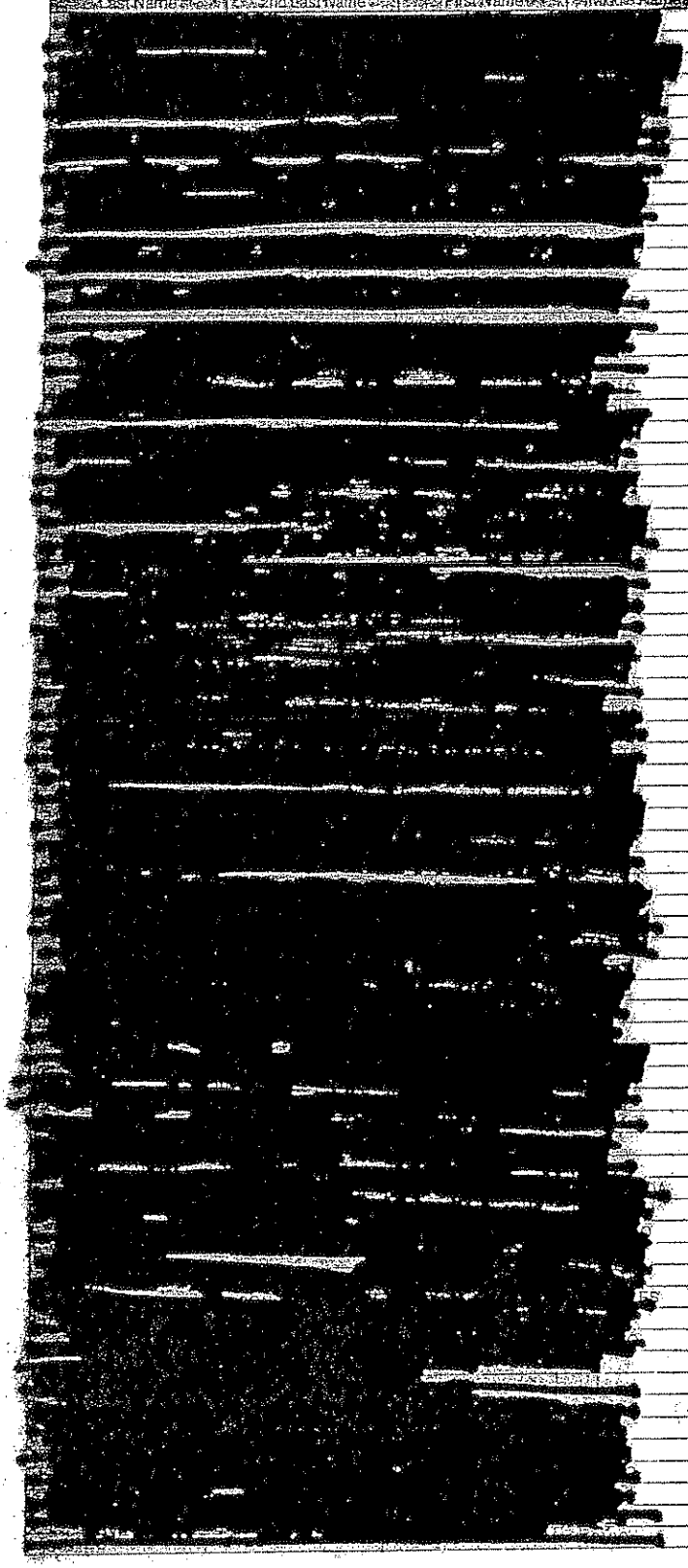
Date	Case Description	Country	SOA/ WHINSEC Graduate	Courses and Dates Attended
29-Jul-88	Velasquez Rodriguez Case (Series C No. 4)	Honduras	General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez	Operaciones Conjuntas 1978, Curso de Capacitacion de Rama para Cadetes 1993
			Major Adolfo Díaz	Infantry Weapons, Tactics 1959; Comando y Plano Mayor 1971
			Lt. Flores Murillo	Cadete 1983; Desarrollo de la Facultad 1983
20-Jan-89	Godinez Cruz Case (Series C No. 5)	Honduras	Segundo Flores Murillo	Básico para oficiales de Infantería, 1978
18-Jan-95	El Amparo Case (Series C No. 19)	Venezuela	Ernesto Morales-Gómez	Repair parts technician E-45, 1972
			Maximiliano José Monsalve-Planchart	CIO, 1965
8-Dec-95	Caballero Delgado and Santana (Series C No. 22)	Colombia	Hctor Alirio Forero-Quintero	Tac de Inf de Uni Pequen C-7, 1977
			Rodriguez Fontecha	Guerrilla Warfare Oper C-7, 1975
			Jorge Enrique García-García	Tac de Inf de Unid Pequen C-7, 1976
25-Nov-00	Bamaca-Velasquez Case (Series C No. 70)	Guatemala	Colonel Ismael Segura Abularach	Infantry Officer Advanced 0-1, 1976
			Colonel Julio Roberto Alpirez	Armas de Combate y Servicios de Apoyo CC- 3, 1970; Comando y Estado Mayor, 1989
			Julio Alberto Soto Bilbao	Basic Combat/Counterinsurgency, 1974
2-Feb-01	Baena-Ricardo et al v. Panama (Series C No. 72)	Panama	Colonel Eduardo Herrera-Hassán	Internal Defense, 1972; Comm and Gen Staff, 1975; JOC, 1966
6-Feb-01	Ivcher-Bronstein Case (Series C No. 74)	Peru	Vladimiro Montesinos	Cadet Orientation, 1965
14-Mar-01	Barrios-Altos Case (Series C No. 75)	Peru	Santiago Martin Rivas	Básico de Orientación p' Oficiales C-5, 1977
7-Jun-03	Juan Humberto Sanchez Case (Series C No. 99)	Honduras	Enmanuel Flores Mejía	Basic Off Qualification CC-1, 1972
			Colonel Manuel Quintanilla Hernández	Radio Operators, 1964
			General Luis Alonso Discua Elvir	Cadet, Jungle Operations 1967; Irregular Warfare 1972; Military Inteligence 1982
25-Nov-03	Myrna Mack-Chang Case (Series C No. 101)	Guatemala	General Edgar Augusto Godoy Gaitán	Military Intelligence Off 0-11, 1975
			Juan Guillermo Oliva Carrera	Curso de Comando y Estado Mayor (0-3), 1991
29-Apr-04	Plan de Sanchez Massacre (Series C No. 105)	Guatemala	José Efraín Ríos Montt	Special course, 1950
			Horacio Egberto Maldonado Schaad	Infantry Weapons, Tactics 1956
			Francisco Luis Gordillo Martínez	Infantry Weapons, Tactics 1961 and Comm and Gen. Staff 1974
5-Jul-04	19 Tradesmen v. Colombia (Series C No. 109)	Colombia	General Farouk Yanine Díaz	Maintenance Orientation, 1969
1-Mar-05	Serrano-Cruz sisters Case (Series C No. 120)	El Salvador	Jorge Alberto Orellana Osorio	Combat Arms/Support Basic Crs, 1973
			Jimenez, José Alfredo	CC-4, 1971
			Ticas, Rolando A.	Administracion De Recursos 0-17, 1988
12-Sep-05	Gutierrez-Soler Case (Series C No. 132)	Colombia	Ricardo Dalel Barón	Maintenance Orientation, 1969
15-Sep-05	"Mapiripan Massacre" Case (Series C No. 134)	Colombia	Lt. Col. Hernan Orozco Castro	Orien/Armas p' Cadetes C-3, 1981
			Col. Carlos Avila	Curso de Orientación de Armas para Cadetes C-3A, 1987
			Gen. Rito Alejo del Rio	Cadet Orientation, 1967
22-Nov-05	Gomez-Palomino Case (Series C No. 136)	Peru	Vladimiro Lenin Montesinos Torres	Cadet Course, 1965
			Gen. Nicolas Hermoza Rios	Auto Maintenance Officers, 1964; Command and General Staff, 1976
			Maj. Santiago Martin Rivas	Cadet Orientation Course, 1977
1-Jul-06	Ituango Massacres Case (Series C No. 148)	Colombia	Army Lt. Everardo Bolaños Galindo	Ornton de Infanteria/Caballeria p' Cadetes, 1993
26-Sep-06	Vargas-Areco Case (Series C No. 155)	Paraguay	Escobar Anzoategui Mario Rodolfo	Military Police Officer, 1971; Inteligencia Militar para Oficiales 0-11, 1962

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Exhibit 4

2007

Fiscal Year 2007 – Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation



Last Name	2nd Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Rank	Country	Course	Branch
				SSG	BELIZE	TAC-10	ARMY
				MSG	BELIZE	TAC-10	ARMY
				CPL	BELIZE	TAC-10	ARMY
				2LT	BELIZE	TAC-10	ARMY
				SGT	BELIZE	TAC-10	ARMY
				CPT	BOLIVIA	CMS-1-2	ARMY
				2LT	BOLIVIA	TAC-6-2	ARMY
				2LT	BOLIVIA	TAC-6-2	POLICE
				PV2	BOLIVIA	TAC-6-2	POLICE
				2LT	BOLIVIA	TAC-6-2	POLICE
				SPC	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-4	POLICE
				SPC	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-4	ARMY
				SGT	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-4	POLICE
				SSG	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-4	ARMY
				SGT	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-4	ARMY
				SFC	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-4	NAVY
				SGT	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-4	POLICE
				CPT	BOLIVIA	TAC-10-2	POLICE
				MAJ	BOLIVIA	TAC-10-2	ARMY
				MAJ	BOLIVIA	TAC-10-2	ARMY
				CPT	BOLIVIA	TAC-10-2	POLICE
				SFC	BOLIVIA	TAC-6	POLICE
				1LT	BOLIVIA	TAC-6	POLICE
				1LT	BOLIVIA	TAC-6	POLICE
				SGT	BOLIVIA	TAC-6	POLICE
				SGT	BOLIVIA	TAC-6	POLICE
				CPT	BOLIVIA	CMS-10-2	POLICE
				LTC	BOLIVIA	CMS-10-2	POLICE
				LTC	BOLIVIA	CMS-10-2	POLICE
				MAJ	BOLIVIA	CMS-10-2	POLICE
				1LT	BOLIVIA	TAC-2	POLICE
				CPT	BOLIVIA	TAC-2	POLICE
				1LT	BOLIVIA	TAC-2	ARMY
				1LT	BOLIVIA	TAC-2	POLICE
				MAJ	BOLIVIA	CMS-3	ARMY
				COL	BOLIVIA	CMS-3	ARMY
				MAJ	BOLIVIA	CMS-3	ARMY
				MAJ	BOLIVIA	OPME-4	ARMY
				MAJ	BOLIVIA	OPME-4	ARMY
				MAJ	BOLIVIA	OPME-4	POLICE
				2LT	BOLIVIA	TAC-6-3	POLICE
				2LT	BOLIVIA	TAC-6-3	POLICE
				1LT	BOLIVIA	TAC-6-3	POLICE
				1LT	BOLIVIA	TAC-6-3	POLICE
				2LT	BOLIVIA	TAC-6-3	POLICE
				LTC	BOLIVIA	CMS-5-5	ARMY
				LTC	BOLIVIA	CMS-5-5	ARMY
				MAJ	BOLIVIA	CMS-1-2	ARMY
				CPT	BOLIVIA	CMS-1-2	ARMY
				MAJ	BOLIVIA	CMS-1-2	ARMY
				SSG	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-6	ARMY
				SGT	BOLIVIA	NPME-8-6	ARMY
				SFC	BRAZIL	TAC-6-2	ARMY
				MSG	BRAZIL	TAC-10	ARMY
				SFC	BRAZIL	TAC-10	ARMY
				SFC	BRAZIL	TAC-7	ARMY
				SSG	BRAZIL	TAC-7	ARMY
				2LT	BRAZIL	TAC-7	ARMY
				SSG	BRAZIL	TAC-8	ARMY
				COL	BRAZIL	CMS-1	ARMY
				CPT	BRAZIL	CMS-1	FIREMAN
				CPT	BRAZIL	CMS-1	FIREMAN
				1LT	BRAZIL	TAC-2	AIR FORCE
				SSG	BRAZIL	TAC-6-3	ARMY
				LTC	CANADA	OPME-4	ARMY
				MAJ	CANADA	OPME-4	ARMY
				MAJ	CANADA	OPME-4	ARMY
				SSG	CHILE	NPME-8-4	ARMY
				PFC	CHILE	NPME-8-4	ARMY
				SSG	CHILE	NPME-8-4	ARMY
				SGT	CHILE	NPME-8-4	ARMY

Names redacted under provisions of Exemption Six, Freedom of Information Act

Exhibit 5

Ms. Theresa M. Cameranesi
Ms. Judith B. Liteky
167 Staples Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94112

March 1, 2011

TRADOC Office of the G-6
Freedom of Information Office (ATIM-II)
84 Patch Road, Building 162
Fort Monroe, VA 23651-1051

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), we hereby request disclosure of the following documents:

All documents that contain the names, ranks, branches, countries of origin, lists of courses taken or taught, and/or dates and years in attendance of students, instructors, and guest instructors at Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (WHINSEC) for fiscal years 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010. These documents should include, but not necessarily be limited to, the documents known as "Student List," "Instructor List," and "Guest Instructor List."

WHINSEC is a military training school that trains students from the United States and Latin America that is administered by the Department of Defense that is headquartered at Ft. Benning, Georgia.

If you regard any of these documents as potentially exempt from the FOIA's disclosure requirements, we request that you nonetheless exercise your discretion to disclose them. As the FOIA requires, please release all reasonably segregable nonexempt portions of documents. To permit us to reach an intelligent and informed decision whether or not to file an administrative appeal of any denied material, please describe any withheld records (or portions thereof) and explain the basis for your exemption claim.

To expedite the release of the requested documents, please disclose them on an interim basis as they become available to you, without waiting until all the documents have been processed.

If you have any questions regarding the identity of the records, their location, the scope of the request or any other matters, please contact our attorney, Kent Spriggs, at (850) 224-8700. Please note that we will use this information for non-commercial purposes. We look forward to receiving your response within the statutory time period.

Sincerely,

Theresa M. Cameranesi

Theresa M Cameranesi

Judith B. Liteky

Judith B. Liteky

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Judith B. Litehy
167 Staples Lane.
San Francisco, CA 94112

CERTIFIED MAIL

7010 3090 0000 3691 3015

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

1000

23651

U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
SAN FRANCISCO, CA
94122
MAR 02, 11
AMOUNT
$5.54
00049327-11

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

TRADOC Office of the G-6
Freedom of Information Office
84 Patch Road, Building 162
Fort Monroe, VA 23651-1051

(ATIM-II)

Received 8 Mar 11 dK

23651+1051

Exhibit 6

-----Original Message-----
From: Kakel, Anastasia A Ms CIV USA TRADOC [mailto:anastasia.kakel@us.army.mil]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2011 4:15 PM
To: Kent Spriggs
Subject: RE: Clarification and Willingness to Pay Fees (UNCLASSIFIED)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

Dear Mr. Spriggs,

I acknowledge this clarification and the addition to add "unit" to the FOIA request.

Thanks - v/r,
Anastasia
Anastasia Kakel
TRADOC Records Administrator
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-6 (ATIM-II)
84 Patch Road, Bldg 162
Fort Monroe, VA 23651-1051
DSN: 680-2035
Phone: 757-788-2035
Fax: 757-788-2666

-----Original Message-----
From: Kent Spriggs [mailto:kspriggs@nettally.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2011 1:06 PM
To: Kakel, Anastasia A Ms CIV USA TRADOC
Cc: Theresa Cameranesi
Subject: RE: Clarification and Willingness to Pay Fees (UNCLASSIFIED)

Dear Ms. Kakel,

Thank you for your email of March 14. I will respond to your three numbered paragraphs using the same numbers for clarity.

1. Though my clients would be entitled to ask for "all documents" which reflect given information, we are interested in the information and not being a burden on the Government. Thus, let me rephrase the request:

We sufficient records to allow my clients to learn the "names, ranks, branches, countries of origin, lists of courses taken or taught, and the dates and years in attendance of students, instructors, and guest instructors at WHINSEC for fiscal years 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010."

Thus rephrased, it should be clear that as soon as you have located sufficient records for my clients to have this information with regard to these persons for the years in question there is no need to find other records which duplicate the same information. This may dramatically limit the number of records you have to search to ascertain the information sought.

To the information sought in the March 1 request we would like to add the "unit" of such students, instructors, and guest instructors. Please consider this a slight addition to the original request. If for some reason we may not very slightly expand the data sought in this email, please advise, and we will file a supplementary request.

2. My clients have conducted research for SOAW for years and as such are entitled to media/educational status and should be assessed FOIA fees as such. At the same time my clients do not want this status vel non to stand in the way of the appropriate search. Thus, if necessary, they are willing to pay the search fees in question. We ask only that you provide me with an estimate prior to the full search. In light of our position on question 1, the search should be much less extensive than you may have originally conceived.

3. With regard to the duplication fee, we are willing to pay in accordance with regulations. We would only request that you advise in advance if you anticipate that it would be in excess of $1000.

I hope this responds to your questions. I will be happy to discuss any of these matters with you.

Respectfully,
Kent Spriggs

Kent Spriggs
Spriggs Law Firm
2007 W. Randolph Cir.
Tallahassee, FL 32308
www.spriggslawfirm.com
(w & h) 850-224-8700
(c) 850-556-0197

-----Original Message-----
From: Kakel, Anastasia A Ms CIV USA TRADOC [mailto:anastasia.kakel@us.army.mil]
Sent: Monday, March 14, 2011 2:20 PM
To: kspriggs@spriggslawfirm.com
Subject: Clarification and Willingness to Pay Fees (UNCLASSIFIED)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

Sir,

Per our conversation, attached is the FOIA request received from Ms. Cameranesi and Ms. Liteky. Per the request I contacted you in reference to the identity of records requested.

1) What other records are you requesting? In order to conduct a reasonable search, request clarification of "all documents," I see specifically that student list, instructor list, and guest instructor list is specifically requested (and can be reasonably searched). It is the "these documents should include, but not necessarily be limited to," that leads me to request additional clarification.

2) Although the request does not state SOA Watch, you confirmed that Ms. Cameranesi conducts SOA Watch research. Can you confirm you are requesting media/educational status and to be assessed FOIA fees as such?

3) In the media/educational category, fees assessable are for duplication (over 100 pages). Can you cite a willingness to pay fees, that if the duplication costs exceed the dollar amount you would be contacted, i.e., "I am willing to pay fees up to $15.00?"

Once clarification and willingness to pay fees is received this FOIA request will be perfected and will be processed.

Please let me know if you have questions.

Thanks - v/r,
Anastasia
Anastasia Kakel
TRADOC Records Administrator
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-6 (ATIM-II)
84 Patch Road, Bldg 162
Fort Monroe, VA 23651-1051
DSN: 680-2035
Phone: 757-788-2035
Fax: 757-788-2666

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

Checked by AVG - www.avg.com
Version: 10.0.1416 / Virus Database: 2109/4111 - Release Date: 12/29/11

Exhibit 7

Department of the Army
Headquarters, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command
102 McNair Drive
Fort Monroe, VA 23651-1047
April 5, 2011
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-6

Ms. Theresa M. Cameranesi
Ms. Judith B. Liteky
167 Staples Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94112

Dear Ms. Cameranesi and Ms. Liteky:

This is in response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request on March 1, 2011, sent to this office and U.S. Army Installation Management Command, Fort Benning, Georgia, the request was clarified on March 22, 2011, coordinated with U.S. Army Installation Management Command, Fort Benning, Georgia, and processed to you. Records requested are sufficient records to learn the names, ranks, branches, countries of origin, lists of courses taken or taught, unit, the dates and years in attendance of students, instructors, and guest instructors at U.S. Army Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (WHINSEC) for fiscal years 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010. This office received the complete packet on March 29, 2011, and assigned the activity control number FA 11-0032.

As requested, enclosed are the responsive records, located from the record search. Portions of the records have been redacted, and the FOIA exemption that prohibits the information disclosure is cited.

FOIA exemption (b)(6) prohibits the release of records which if released, would constitute unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. 5 United State Code 552(b)(6) implemented by 32 CFR Part 518f cites information in personnel and medical files, as well as similar personal information in other files, and lists of personally identifying information of Army personnel, that, if disclosed to a requester, other than the person about whom the information is about, would result in a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. There is no discretion in release of information/records that qualify for withholding pursuit to FOIA exemption (b)(6).

This decision is considered a partial denial of your FOIA request. General Martin E. Dempsey, Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, is the Initial Denial Authority (IDA) and by position I am the delegated IDA. You may appeal this partial denial of release to the Secretary of the Army. You should address any such appeal to: U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, Office of the G-6 (ATIM-II), 84 Patch Road, Building 162, Fort Monroe, VA 23651-1051 *and it will be forwarded to the Army General Counsel for final disposition on behalf of the Secretary of the Army. To meet the*

deadline for the appeal, the appeal letter must be received by this office and forwarded to the Secretary of the Army within sixty (60) days of the date of this initial partial denial letter.

Based on your FOIA request in the media category, there are no fees assessable under the FIA for processing this request.

Point of contact is Mrs. Anastasia Kakel, FOIA Officer, (757) 788-2035, monr.atim@us.arm.mil.

Sincerely,
Lucious B. Morton
Colonel, U.S. Army
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-6

Exhibit R

SPRIGGS LAW FIRM
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KENT SPRIGGS
ALSO ADMITTED IN NEW YORK

Wednesday, May 11, 2011

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Control
Office of the G-6 (ATIM-11)
84 Patch Road, Building 162
Fort Monroe, VA 23651-1051

This is an appeal of the partial denial of 110405 (activity control number FA 11-0032) Department of Army to the FOIA request of Theresa M. Cameranesi and Judith B. Liteky under FOIA §552(a)(6). The receipt received was signed at TRADOC on March 7, 2011.

The request sought records which would reflect "**the names, ranks, branches, countries of origin, lists of courses taken or taught, unit, the dates and years in attendance of students, instructors, and guest instructors**" at WHINSEC the FY 2005-2010.

TRADOC responded by letter dated April 5, 2011.

We expect a response to this appeal within the 20 working day time limit.

Undersigned is counsel for the requesters Cameranesi and Liteky.

We are happy to discuss the request and appeal, if that is deemed useful.

A. <u>Failure to Disclose the Names of Students, Instructors, and Guest Instructors</u>

The Government invokes exemption (b)(6) to justify the failure to disclose the names of any students, instructors, and guest instructors arguing that the release "would constitute unwarranted invasion of personal privacy."[1]

The Legal Standard

It is axiomatic that exemption (b)(6) which applies to a "clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy" requires "a balancing of the individual's right of privacy against the preservation of the basic purpose of the Freedom of Information Act 'to open agency action to the light of public scrutiny.'" Dep't of Air Force v. Rose, 425 U.S. 352, 372 (1976), *accord*, Dep't of State v. Ray, 502 U.S. 164 (1991).

The phrase "clearly unwarranted" instructs the courts to tilt the balance in favor of disclosure. United Ass'n of Journeymen & Apprentices of Plumbing & Pipefitting Indus., Local 598 v. Dep't of Army, Corp of Engineers, 841 F.2d 1459, 1463 (9th Cir. 1988)("particularly under Exemption (6) there is a strong presumption in favor of disclosure"). It is notable that this strong presumption was specifically opposed during the legislative process by the Department of Defense, but as noted by the Supreme Court, this position was rejected by Congress. Dep't of Air Force v. Rose, 425 U.S. 352, 378, n.16 (1976).

> Consistently with this purpose, as well as the plain language of the Act, the strong presumption in favor of disclosure places the burden on the agency to justify the withholding of any requested documents.... That burden remains with the agency when it seeks to justify the redaction of identifying information in a particular document, as well as when it seeks to withhold an entire document. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B).

Dep't of State v. Ray, 502 U.S. 164, 173 (1991)[internal citations omitted]; *cf.*, Milner v. Dep't of the Navy, 131 S. Ct. 1259 (2011)(narrowly construing exemption (2)).

[1] The Government also cites 32 C.F.R. 518. By its terms it is not dispositive of this request, nor could it overrule the FOIA statute as construed by the courts. Similarly, though the Government does not rely on the Privacy Act in its redactions, any application of the Privacy Act would not stand if disclosure is required under FOIA. News-Press v. Dep't of Homeland Security, 489 F.3d 1173, 1189 (11th Cir. 2007).

The First Circuit stated the case in which "the calculus unequivocally supports withholding [is] a rare case because Congress has weighted the balance so heavily in favor of disclosure...." Kurson v. Dep't of Health & Human Services, 649 F.2d 65, 67 (1st Cir. 1981). *See also*, Washington Post Co. v. Dep't of Health & Human Services, 690 F.2d 252, 261 (D.C. Cir. 1982) ("under Exemption 6, the presumptive of disclosure is as strong as can be found anywhere in the Act.")

The Public Interest in Disclosure

The public interest weighed in the balance against privacy concerns is FOIA's "core purpose" to contributing to public understanding of government operations and activities. U.S. Dep't of Defense v. Federal Labor Relations Auth., 510 U.S. 487, 495 (1994). *Accord*, Rosenfeld v. Dep't of Justice, 57 F.3d 803, 812 (9th Cir. 1995), *cert. dismissed*, 516 U.S. 1103 (1996)("knowing whether and to what extent the FBI investigated individuals for participating in political protests, not federal criminal activity")(exemption 7(c) case); Washington Post Co. v. Dep't of Health & Human Services, 690 F.2d 252, 264-65 (D.C. Cir. 1982) (public has as singularly strong interest in disclosure of records showing employment histories and private financial holdings of federal consultants).

Detroit Free Press v. Dep't of Justice, 73 F.3d 93, 97-98 (6th Cir. 1996) (Exemptions 6 & 7(C)) emphasized the public interest in disclosure of records which allowed "public oversight" of the federal government. This is what SOAW has done through its entire history.

Disclosure of the names and units of military students trained at WHINSEC will shed light on the Defense and State Departments' performance and activities, by making possible a review of agencies' compliance with human rights protections contained in the Leahy Amendment. To what extent has the human rights training at WHINSEC succeeded as reflected in the behavior of those who have received this training from the School? To what extent has WHINSEC vetted participants for past human rights abuses before allowing them to attend or teach at WHINSEC?

Historically from circa 1946 through FY04, the Government has disclosed the names of students and instructors at School of the Americas (SOA) and its renamed school WHINSEC pursuant to FOIA. School of Americas Watch (SOAW) then would link these persons to known human rights violators in Latin

America. This linkage proved very effective in lobbying Congress to defund SOA.

The Department of Defense and Department of State have a statutory duty, under the Leahy Amendment to exclude from U.S. assistance to any unit for which there exists credible evidence of gross human violations, unless all necessary corrective steps have been taken. The Defense and State Departments have interpreted assistance to a unit as including training of individual officers. In practice, much training at WHINSEC involves training of individual officers, although the units in which the individuals serve may not have been vetted under the Leahy Amendment and may even have a history of reported gross abuses.

Colombia had sent more students and instructors to WHINSEC than any other nation. Yet there is a long pattern of human rights violations in which no corrective action has been taken contrary to the Leahy Amendment. The Human Rights Observatory of the Colombia-Europe-United States Coordination has documented more than 3,100 extrajudicial killings since 2002, in which nearly every Colombian Army territorial brigade and most mobile brigades are implicated. As United Nations Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial Executions Philip Alston stated in his March 2010 report on Colombia: "There have been too many killings of a similar nature to characterize them as isolated incidents carried out by individual rogue soldiers or units, or 'bad apples'."[2]

At the same time, training imparted at WHINSEC is a centerpiece U.S. military assistance program, as successive commanders of the U.S. Southern Command have testified before Congress. However, in some instances, military officers receiving US assistance have been subsequently charged with drug trafficking and collaboration with paramilitary squads' terrorism.

From October 15 to November 7, 2007, an officer whose name was not disclosed to the public from the 15th Infantry "Santander" Battalion in Colombia received training at WHINSEC in human rights instruction according to the State Department's Foreign Military Training report though the name of the student was not disclosed. Between December 5, 2007 and August 23, 2008, officers from the same battalion were implicated in the kidnapping and murder of 18 young men whom they claimed as guerrillas killed in combat. This became known as the Soacha scandal, and led to the invocation of the Leahy Amendment to suspend assistance to the 15th Battalion. Had the names of those

[2] United Nations Human Rights Council, "Report of the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary and Arbitrary Executions, Philip Alston," March 2010, p. 9.

receiving training at WHINSEC been known, it would allow researchers to track the human rights records of units in which they served subsequent to their training. It is in the public's interest to be informed whether and to what extent those receiving U.S. assistance are implicated in these reported crimes subsequent to assistance and the degree to which the Leahy Amendment is being implemented. Washington Post Co. v. Dep't of Health & Human Services, 690 F.2d 252 (D.C. Cir. 1982)(the public interest in disclosure is strengthened when the requester presents of government mismanagement to which the records relate).

In 2003 the two requesters, Liteky and Cameranesi, and four others who were lobbying Congress to defund WHINSEC were told by a Member of Congress that other members of Congress wanted to give the renamed school WHINSEC a chance to prove that it really was different than its predecessor. Many Congresspersons and their aides said that until a student of WHINSEC could be tied to a human rights violation, they were inclined support funding of the renamed school.

Thus, the six formed the SOAW San Francisco Research Group. They took the list of WHINSEC names up to that time and tried to match those names with names from the Department of State Human Rights reports. The group documented cases of human rights violations by participants subsequent to attending WHINSEC or persons who were allowed to be participants at WHINSEC after being guilty of a human rights violation, contrary to the Leahy Amendment which requires careful vetting of participants and exclusion of participants for whom there is credible evidence that members of their units committed gross violations, even if they have not been convicted in court. The Group found five cases from three countries: Colombia, El Salvador, and Bolivia. Those five were brought to the attention of Rep. Jim McGovern's office. These cases showed a blatant disregard of the supposedly "stringent" vetting process which had been required for WHINSEC.

Below, in italics, is an excerpt from the then-"New SOAW Talking Points" document of 2004 that was used in a report to congressional offices and in a letter to congresspeople. (See the following SOAW website links: http://soaw.org/take-action/legislative/articles/762 and http://soaw.org/about-the-soawhinsec/history/793-human-rights-implications-of-soawhinsec-training)

These contributed to the understanding of Members of Congress in a highly debated public issue.

It was right after this that the Government first declined to release the names of WHINSEC participants. The Research Group believes that the failure to disclose by WHINSEC was and is a direct result of the use of the research findings.

Prior to the creation of WHINSEC, SOAW found the knowledge of the names of participants and their linkage very valuable in the lobbying process seeking to defund SOA. The lobbying process was so successful in the U.S. House of Representatives, that the DOD changed the name of the School and many of the protocols concerning its operation by the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2001, Section 2166.

The ability to connect SOA/WHINSEC (hereafter "the School") graduates and instructors to human rights abuses has also been valuable in the petitioning of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights for a hearing on the School. In formulating petitions for such a hearing, SOAW attached a study which showed that in more than 70% of the litigated cases of human rights violations before the IACHR, graduates or instructors at the School had been involved.

Another project of SOAW is the Latin American Initiative. The Initiative visited political leadership in a 19 Latin countries asking them to boycott WHINSEC by not sending students or instructors. Again, being able to link names of participants to human rights abuses was a valuable argument in the process.

SOAW publishes a newspaper "¡Presente!" with a circulation of 60,000 and so is able to inform a wide public about its findings from disclosures. The linkages of the School to known human rights abusers are a feature of the newspaper.

SOAW also has an email list of 52,000 which publishes "¡Presente!" and other items of interest. It often describes links between participants at the School and human rights abuses.

The emails and other activities of SOAW seek not merely the defunding of the School but substantial changes in the foreign policy of the United States toward Latin America and contribute to public debate on such changes. A current example is a re-examination of the U.S. foreign policy which has condoned the military coup in Honduras in the summer of 2009 and now seeks to readmit Honduras to the Organization of American States (OAS). The pre-dawn coup was orchestrated by General Romeo Orlando Vásquez Velásquez, a

two-time graduate of the School. Luis Prince Suazo, another graduate of the School was deeply involved. Again, possessing the names of participants at the School has been valuable in shedding light on the past role of this U.S. agency, indicating the value of knowledge of WHINSEC participants in evaluating current and future U.S. policy.

The New York Times, the Washington Post, the Los Angeles Times, the Chicago Tribune, The Guardian, Newsweek and hundreds of media outlets in the United States and throughout the world have printed editorials and reported about the graduates of the School of the Americas based on the research that was done with the names that were previously released.

The linkage of the names to human rights abuses has been deemed valuable by other NGOs, thus further contributing to public understanding and debate about important policy issues. Amnesty International used information provided by SOAW in their report "Unmatched Power, Unmet Principles: The Human Rights Dimensions of US Training of Foreign Military and Police Forces." It also produced a poster of training sites with educational material that refers to "the widespread commission of human rights violations by former SOA students."

Whether There Are Privacy Interests

It is hard to argue that there are legitimate privacy interests of participants whose names are withheld.[3] Disclosure of names of WHINSEC course participants does not meet the threshold of "unwarranted invasion of privacy."

> The legislative history is clear that Exemption 6 was directed at threats to privacy interests more palpable than mere possibilities. The House Report explains that the exemption was intended to exclude files "the disclosure of which might harm the individual . . . [and] detailed Government records on an individual which *can* be identified as applying to that individual" H.R. Rep. No. 1497, p. 11 (emphasis supplied). And the

[3] It should be noted that the emphasis of (b)(6) is "personnel and medical files." Invited guests of WHINSEC are not "personnel" and no medical records are involved in this request. Requesters will concede for the sake of argument that the names constitute "similar files" within the meaning of (b)(6), but the initial emphasis on personnel and medical files is suggestive of the narrow reach of "personal privacy" contemplated by (b)(6).

> Senate Report states that the balance to be drawn under Exemption 6's "clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy" clause is one between "the protection of an individual's private affairs from *unnecessary* public scrutiny, and the preservation of the public's right to governmental information." S. Rep. No. 813, p. 9 (emphasis supplied).

Dep't of Air Force v. Rose, 425 U.S. 352, 360, n.19 (1976).

In Dep't of State v. Ray, 502 U.S. 164 (1991) Supreme Court gave a sense of the kinds of potential danger that might be cognizable in the balancing test. At issue was the identity of Haitians who had cooperated with the State Department which was seeking to assess whether the Haitian government had honored a pledge not to prosecute Haitians returned to their country.

> As the State Department explains, disclosure of the interviewees' identities could subject them or their families to "embarrassment in their social and community relationships." App. 43. More importantly, this group of interviewees occupies a special status: they left their homeland in violation of Haitian law and are protected from prosecution by their government's assurance to the State Department.
>
>
>
> We are also persuaded that the Court of Appeals gave insufficient weight to the fact that the interviews had been conducted pursuant to an assurance of confidentiality. We agree that such a promise does not necessarily prohibit disclosure, but it has a special significance in this case. Not only is it apparent that an interviewee who had been given such an assurance might have been willing to discuss private matters that he or she would not otherwise expose to the public — and therefore would regard a subsequent interview by a third party armed with that information as a special affront to his or her privacy — but, as discussed above, it is also true that the risk of mistreatment gives this group of interviewees an additional interest in assuring that their anonymity is maintained. Finally, we cannot overlook the fact that respondents plan to make direct contact with the individual Haitian returnees identified in the reports. As the Court of Appeals properly recognized, the intent to interview the returnees magnifies the importance of maintaining the confidentiality of their identities.

Id. at 176-77.

It should be noted what is not sought by this request. A number of cases applied exemption (6) because both names and addresses were sought allowing disclosed named persons to be contacted. In the instant request, no address is sought, so any concern of loss of privacy by personal contact is absent.

The names of participants at the Schools were released for the period circa 1946-FY04.

The Department of Defense has always stressed to the public that the School is a good place to learn skills and that it is an honor to attend. The home page on the WHINSEC website www.benning.army.mil/tenant/whinsec/mission.html states:

> The WHINSEC shall provide professional education and training to eligible military, law enforcement, and civilian personnel of nations of the Western Hemisphere within the context of the democratic principles set forth in the Charter of the Organization of American States (Reference (d)), such charter being a treaty to which the United States is a party. The WHINSEC shall foster mutual knowledge, ***transparency***, confidence, and cooperation among the participating nations and promote democratic values, respect for human rights, and knowledge and understanding of U.S. customs and traditions.

(Emphasis added)

Similarly, during the SOAW visits to 19 countries as part of the Latin American Initiative, both civilian and military personnel in those countries consistently pointed out that it was an important career opportunity and an honor to attend. This bodes against the invocation of privacy.

Indeed, WHINSEC often discloses the names of participants. It has a newsletter that contains the names of students. It has a webpage that has names of some participants. There is a WHINSEC Facebook page where the school encourages students to sign up, which exposes their names and photographs (and in many cases other personal information). The pictures of students in uniform that are released by the Army do not redact their name tags, which are worn on their chests.

Ironically, it would seem that the only adverse effect of disclosure of the names would be occasioned by a subsequent connection of a participant to a human rights abuse – which is not a "privacy" interest cognizable in (b)(6).

B. Summary of Data Not Disclosed Other than Names

The government has failed to index the records in question as contemplated by Vaughn v. Rosen, 484 F.2d 820 (D.C. Cir. 1973).

Requesters have prepared a spreadsheet of all the files transmitted with an indication of whether one or more of the seven kinds of information is contained in that tab. An "x" indicates that it appears to have been submitted. A "No" indicates that it has not.[4]

Attached to the spreadsheet is a sheet of notes and questions of anomalies which cannot be understood.

While FOIA (b)(6) is cited to seek to justify the disclosure of the names of those attending and teaching, no justification is offered for failure to disclose all **ranks, branches, countries of origin, lists of courses taken or taught, the dates and years in attendance of students, instructors, and guest instructors.**

Each of these classes of data are sometimes disclosed and sometimes not. Having withheld the names of all participants the failure to fully disclose each of these makes no sense nor is it legally justified.

Ranks, branches, countries of origin, dates and years in attendance are sometimes disclosed and sometimes not. There is no explanation or invocation of an exemption to justify this non-disclosure.

Units is uniformly not disclosed without reason. It is very important information in assessing whether the Leahy Amendment is being implemented.

In some documents **lists of courses taken or taught courses** are not disclosed. When there is an "x" in the "**courses**" column, consistently the response uses abbreviations and fails to describe courses. These cannot be understood by the requesters without some kind of guide. It is unimaginable that some kind of guide does not exist in a document, but no such document is supplied. Illustrative of an alternative approach is the list of courses supplied pursuant to a FOIA request to West Point Military Academy.

[4] Of the seven kinds of information requested, the response includes no **names** and no **units**. Thus, these are omitted from the spreadsheet.

Respectfully Submitted,

Kent Spriggs
Counsel for the Requesters

Exhibit 9

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL
104 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0104

June 8, 2011

Mr. Kent Spriggs
Spriggs Law Firm
2007 West Randolph Circle
Tallahassee, FL 32308-0748

Dear Mr. Spriggs:

This letter responds to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) appeal on behalf of your clients, Theresa M. Cameranesi and Judith B. Liteky, dated May 11, 2011. The U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command partially denied your request for "the names, ranks, branches, countries of origin, lists of courses taken or taught, unit, the dates and years in attendance of students, instructors, and guest instructors" at WHINSEC for the fiscal years 2005-2010.

We apologize for our delayed response to your appeal. The Army must address a large volume of FOIA demands and cannot always respond to appeals as quickly as we would like. We make it our practice to respond to appeals in the order received. The courts have sanctioned this method of handling FOIA cases. *Open America v. Watergate Special Prosecution Force*, 547 F.2d 605, 614-16 (D.C. Cir. 1976).

TRADOC withheld student, instructor, and guest names and other personally identifying information responsive to your request under Exemption 6 of the FOIA. 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(6). After carefully reviewing the issues that your appeal presents, we have determined that TRADOC properly withheld this information. Accordingly, your appeal is denied.

Exemption 6

Exemption 6 requires agencies, such as TRADOC, to withhold information contained in "personnel and medical files and similar files," if disclosure would "constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(6). The requested records are "personnel" or "similar" files. *See Dep't of State v. Washington Post*, 456 U.S. 595, 602 (1982) (interpreting "similar files" to include all information that "applies to a particular individual"). Thus, information contained in the records must be withheld if its disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. To determine this, the agency must balance the personal privacy interests at stake against the public's interest in disclosure.

Privacy Interest

The privacy interest must be substantial, in that it is "more than de minimis[.]" *See e.g. Multi Ag Media LLC v. USDA*, 515 F.3d 1224, 1229-30 (D.C. Cir. 2008). Although the privacy interest belongs to the individual, the agency must determine "whether disclosure of the files 'would compromise a substantial ... privacy interest[.]" *Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749 (1989).

Department of Defense (DoD) policy proscribes releasing lists of names and other personally identifying information of personnel currently or recently assigned within a particular component, unit, or organization within the DoD. *See* Dep't of Defense Dir. for Admin. and Mgmt. Mem. for DOD FOIA Offices 1-2, *Withholding of Personally Identifying Information Under the Freedom of Information Act* (Nov. 9, 2001); *see also* 32 CFR 518.13(f)(2). This policy is based on the recognition that, by virtue of the nature of their work, military personnel, and their civilian counterparts, possess protectable privacy interests in their identities. *See Shoenman v. FBI*, 575 F. Supp. 2d 136, 160 (D.D.C. 2008); *Hiken v. DOD*, 521 F. Supp. 2d 1047, 1065 (N.D. Cal. 2007); *Deichman v. United States*, No. 05-680, 2006 WL 3000448, at *7 (E.D. Va. Oct. 20, 2006).

In this case, students and instructors listed in the responsive records have a substantial privacy interest in their association with WHINSEC. DoD policy, and the case law supporting it, is particularly applicable to students and instructors at WHINSEC given WHINSEC's unique training mission and the historical stigma that some groups have attached to its predecessor organization, the U.S. Army School of the Americas. Moreover, section 1083 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 authorized the Secretary of Defense to waive the requirement that names of WHINSEC students, instructors, and staff be publicly released for fiscal years 2009 and 2010. On June 16, 2010, the Secretary of Defense, after conducting a policy review, determined that the Department should not publicly disclose the names of WHINSEC students, instructors, and staff.

Public Interest

Exemption 6 requires agencies to withhold information only when the privacy interests at stake outweigh the public's interest in disclosure. Accordingly, the WHINSEC students' and instructors' privacy interests must be balanced against the public's interest in disclosing their names. The public has an interest in the disclosure of information that "sheds light on an agency's performance of its statutory duties." *Reporters Comm.*, 489 U.S. at 775 (1989). Information that does not directly reveal the operations or activities of the Federal government "falls outside the ambit of the public interest that the FOIA was enacted to serve." *Id.* At 775.

The requester must establish that disclosure is in the public interest by showing that the "public interest sought to be advanced is a significant one," and that "the

information [sought] is likely to advance that interest." *Favish*, 541 U.S. 157. Your appeal asserts that the public has an interest in disclosure because these records could potentially shed light on WHINSEC operations. Even if such a public interest exists, the privacy interests at stake would still require these names to be withheld.

Exemption 3

Although not cited by TRADOC, the requested information must also be withheld under Exemption 3 of the FOIA. 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(3). Exemption permits the Government to withhold information under the FOIA when it prohibited from disclosure by another statute that either: "(A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion in the issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld." *Id.*

Section 1083 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 requires the Secretary of Defense to release to the public, upon request, the name of each student and instructor at WHINSEC for fiscal years 2009 and 2010. However, section 1083 also provides that the Secretary of Defense can waive this requirement if he determines waiver to be in the national interest. Thus, section 1083 meets Exemption's 3 requirements because it establishes particular criteria for withholding certain information. In this case, the particular criteria have been met because the Secretary of Defense exercised his waiver authority over the requested information on June 16, 2010.

This letter constitutes final action on behalf of the General Counsel, who has been designated by the Secretary of the Army to consider appeals under the FOIA. You may, if you so desire, seek judicial review of this determination through the federal court system in accordance with the provisions of the FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B).

Sincerely,

Ronald J. Buchholz
Associate Deputy General Counsel